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CURRENT TOPICS.

THE ELEVATION of Mr. Justice HENN COLLINS to a seat in the Court of Appeal ranks, together with the judicial appointments we noticed last week, as among the best that could have been made. We remarked, on his appointment to the High Court, that we should be surprised if his learning and ability did not ensure for him a distinguished career on the bench, and our anticipation has been fully justified. Everyone knows the new Lord Justice as a sound and able lawyer, rapid in apprehension and, if we may so speak, possessed of a good amount of "backbone," or quiet confidence in his own judgment—a quality by no means valueless in a court of three judges. The appointment will certainly strengthen the Court of Appeal.

LORD HALSBURY has never shewn his contempt for the opinion of the profession—and, we will add, of the bench—so markedly as in his appointment of a successor to Lord Justice HENN COLLINS. On the very circuit from which he has taken the new judge there were at least two Queen's Counsel, either of whom would have been welcomed to the bench. They are passed over, and a "silk" whose voice has been more heard on political platforms than in the courts is raised to a judgeship. The way to the High Court bench is once more shewn to be through contested elections and general service as a political hack. When these claims are present, learning, experience in practice, and the moral qualities which go to make an efficient and trusted judge, are altogether unnecessary. We do not remember a more unanimous or sweeping condemnation than that with which the new appointment has been met by professional opinion. There may be exaggeration in some of the views expressed, and Mr. DARLING may no doubt, more or less, falsify the apprehensions which are entertained; but nothing can justify his selection in the stead of men of known capacity and learning.

FIVE-AND-TWENTY years ago few would have ventured to prophesy that Mr. LOPES, Q.C., then one of the leaders of the Western Circuit, would become a Lord Justice of Appeal; still fewer that he would retire from that position with added reputation and a peerage. He was certainly one of the leis: brilliant of the galaxy of judges which the Western Circuit has sent to the Bench within the last half-century. But he has

staying qualities which are often more serviceable than brilliant parts. A good all-round knowledge of law, sound, practical sense, an imperturbable temper, the courtesy of a gentleman behind the heavy manners of a countryman, a tenacity of purpose which never rested and never hastened, and a constitutional and prudent slowness of speech which saved him from indiscretions—these were the first impressions of him as an advocate on circuit, and the last impressions of him as a judge of appeal. He seemed to have been born sensible, if a little dull. If we might venture to lift the curtain of so long ago, we would hazard a guess that as a baby he never cried: an unnecessary and useless effort. But his prudence and good sense were always equal to the occasion, and rose with the difficulty or delicacy of it. For instance, he left nothing to be desired as presiding judge on the prosecution of Mr. STEAD, whose conviction he not only secured, but carried the country with him. That these qualities were recognized is shown by the fact that he was favourably mentioned for the Presidency of the Probate and Divorce Court, where they are indispensable. However, Lord LUDLOW was rewarded with a hardly less exalted position and certainly less repulsive work; and in this sphere he so bore himself that his reputation increased, and he retired, not into idleness, but into the House of Lords, and also into the Chairmanship of Quarter Sessions in his own county. There the meanest criminal and the youngest barrister will receive from him the same impartiality and courtesy which he extended to all in the Court of Appeal.

THE OLD question of the invalidity of a clog upon the equity of redemption arose in a new form in the case of *Booth v. The Salvation Army Building Association (Limited)*, decided by KEKEWICH, J., this week. Under a mortgage made in July, 1892, the plaintiff, "General" BOOTH, borrowed from the association £3,000 on the security of the *War Cry*, and covenanted to pay £3,570 by eighty-four monthly instalments of £42 10s. each. The instalments were calculated so as to provide in seven years for the repayment of the principal sum of £3,000, with interest at 5 per cent. on the amount for the time being remaining unpaid. But a proviso was added that the mortgagees might at any time, by giving fourteen days' notice, require the repayment of the £3,000 with 5 per cent. interest, at the same time giving credit for the monthly instalments actually paid. The association recently went into liquidation, and the liquidators, fifty-seven monthly instalments having then been paid, gave notice requiring payment of the £3,000 and interest, and offering to bring the sums paid into account. This left £1,320 due from the plaintiff. He, on the other hand, contended that under this arrangement the mortgagees would be getting £245 beyond their principal and 5 per cent. interest, and he claimed to reject the stipulation under which the notice was given as being a clog on the equity of redemption. A little consideration shows that this claim was right, and so KEKEWICH, J., held. In calling for payment of the principal sum of £3,000 with full interest up to date, the mortgagees were getting interest on the part of the principal repaid, and this result was not affected by their bringing into account the sums actually repaid. Under such a mortgage the mortgagor has no right to redeem except upon payment of the last of the instalments; but if the mortgagees are entitled to call in the money while the instalments are still running, they cannot charge the mortgagor with more than the principal and the actual interest on principal for the time being unpaid, and, of course, their costs in addition. The law, as thus affirmed by the House of Lords in *Salt v. Marquis of Northampton* (40 W. R. 529; 1892, A. C. 1)—a decision in which even Lord BRAMWELL felt compelled to acquiesce—constitutes a singular survival of the power of courts of equity to interfere with freedom of contract.

It is as certain as anything of the kind can be, that of the 906 actions entered for trial in the Queen's Bench Division up to the 19th of October last, no small proportion will eventually be remitted for trial to the county courts, and be ultimately disposed of there. At one time, according to published official statistics, on an average nearly half the actions commenced in

the High Court in each year eventually found their way into the county courts as remitted causes, and we believe that this proportion is still pretty well maintained. Most of this special business has hitherto fallen to the lot of our metropolitan county court judges, who do not find the judicial day long enough for the work they have to do in it, and therefore are not unfrequently obliged to sit till quite late in the afternoon—a practice most inconvenient to counsel having consultations to attend, to solicitors having clients to see and country letters to write, and also to suitors and juries. One county court judge, sitting in London, remarked, some time ago, to those frequenting his court, that he really could not now afford to give much time to each case, and must therefore beg counsel to curtail their arguments and speeches as much as possible. That it should be necessary to make such an appeal shows that there must be something calling for a remedy. In our opinion, if an additional High Court judge were to be appointed, the Divisional Court work reorganized, and, last but not least, county court registrars invested with much larger judicial powers than they at present possess over small debt cases, many of the ills of which suitors and others complain would disappear. Until some such steps as we have ventured to indicate are taken, the county court judges, while still nominally presiding over small debt courts, and remunerated on a scale no longer applicable to the existing state of things, will, to all intents and purposes, continue to fulfil the duties of High Court auxiliary judges.

THE DECISION in *Phillips v. London School Board* (reported in another column) is of some importance. The School Board was, of course, established under the Elementary Education Act for the purpose of providing elementary education; the necessary power to employ and pay teachers is conferred by the Act, but no provision has been made by Parliament for the establishment of any superannuation fund. The board, however, some years ago, determined to create such a fund by means of deductions from the teachers' salaries. The written consent of the existing teachers (including the plaintiff in the action) was obtained, and some years afterwards, in 1893, an option was given to them, either to receive back the amount of the deductions which had then been made or to come definitely under the superannuation scheme. The plaintiff chose the latter alternative; subsequently, having left the service of the board, and feeling, no doubt, that she could receive no benefit from the superannuation fund, she sought by this action to upset the arrangement which she had entered into and to recover the amount of the contributions which had been retained out of her salary. The attempt was founded upon the allegation that the establishment of the superannuation fund, in the absence of any statutory powers, was *ultra vires* and illegal, and that the agreement between the plaintiff and the board, by which the deductions were permitted, was affected with the same illegality, and was therefore vitiated. This argument is certainly not without weight. The School Board is the creation of statute, and it must act within the limits imposed upon its sphere of action by the Legislature. This was clearly shown by *Reg. v. Reed* (5 Q. B. D. 483), a case in which it was held that a school board cannot borrow, even temporarily, by means of an overdraft on its bankers, or in any other way than that prescribed by the Education Acts. COTTON, L.J., there says: "The powers of a corporation established for certain specified purposes must depend on what those purposes are, and except so far as it has express powers given to it, it will have such powers only as are necessary for the purpose of enabling it in a reasonable and proper way to discharge the duties or fulfil the purposes for which it was constituted." The Divisional Court, however, did not definitely decide as to the legality or otherwise of the establishment of the superannuation fund. They were impressed by the fact that, though the expenses of the management of the fund came out of the rates by which the board is supported, the allowances to superannuated teachers were payable only out of the contributions made out of the salaries, and that the contract between the board and the plaintiff involved no more than that a part of the salary should be applied in forming the fund. In this contract, the court held, there was no illegality, and consequently the plaintiff was not entitled to recover. The decision

does not go to the important question, which affects not only school boards, but local authorities generally, whether a statutory corporation can establish such a fund without express statutory power. It is to be noted that in several cases such express power has been thought necessary, and has been conferred by the Legislature: see, for instance, the Police Act, 1890.

WHEN A trustee misappropriates the funds committed to his care, he probably, in almost every case, has the intention of returning the money, and means to no more than borrow it for his own purposes. Very often he does actually fulfil his intention and repays the money, when probably nothing is ever heard of his indiscretion. In other cases, however, owing to unexpected events, he is unable to do this, and when his fault is discovered, as it must be sooner or later, he may have to stand a criminal trial for converting the trust property to his own use "with intent to defraud." When he had at the time of the misappropriation a well-founded prospect of repaying the money, probably most persons will agree that his moral guilt is less than that of the man who intends to deprive the owner permanently of his property. The law, however, cannot accept proof of an intention to return the money as any disproof of the fraudulent intention. To do so would be most dangerous and would enable the guilty trustee usually to escape. This has been illustrated at the Old Bailey this week. It was the old story. The defendant, a business man of sixty-eight years of age, who has, up to the time of this sad event, borne an exemplary character, used money of which he was trustee in speculations on the Stock Exchange. These speculations turned out most unfortunate and he was unable to repay. He was now prosecuted by order of one of the judges of the Chancery Division, and pleaded guilty to fraudulently misappropriating the trust funds. Counsel for the prosecution joined with counsel for the defence in appealing for mercy, and a strong representation was made to the court that the prisoner had not meant to deprive the beneficiary of his property. It was further stated in the prisoner's favour that he and his friends had made great efforts to restore the money, and had, in fact, actually repaid about half of it. In spite of all this, however, the Recorder of London passed upon the prisoner the exemplary sentence of three years' penal servitude, refusing to entertain the proposition that such matters should be considered in awarding punishment for this class of offence. The learned Recorder was clearly right in the view he took. This sort of fraud probably brings more unhappiness and ruin upon the helpless and innocent than all the crimes committed against rights of property by habitual criminals. If the fact of restitution were to be generally recognized as a reason for reducing the penalty which would otherwise be incurred, it is certain that in many cases fearful pressure would be brought to bear upon the relations of fraudulent trustees to compel them to raise money which probably they could ill afford, and there would also be a grave danger that criminal proceedings would be instituted solely in order to force the trustee's friends to raise the money.

THE SIXTH annual report of the Board of Trade on Companies (Winding-up), which has just been issued, shews a continued diminution in the cases of winding up by the court under the Act of 1890. The year 1893 was exceptional in the number and pecuniary importance of the companies with which the court had to deal, but since then, for the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 respectively, the total liquidations have been 998, 1,060, and 1,262, of which the voluntary liquidations were 833, 918, and 1,152; the liquidations under a supervision order were 51, 52, and 24; and the compulsory liquidations were 114, 90, and 86. The disproportion is still more striking when reference is made to the table of capital paid up on shares subscribed by the public. In the year 1896 this was for companies wound up compulsorily, £291,589; in supervision cases, £204,240; and in voluntary cases, £23,806,032. Fortunately the figures in voluntary cases do not indicate a corresponding amount of insolvency. As Mr. JOHN SMITH, the Inspector-General in Companies Liquidation, points out, voluntary liquidations are very frequently effected for the purpose of amalgamation or re-construction. It

would be an advantage if, as he suggests, information could be obtained distinguishing between such cases and cases of insolvency. Cases of amalgamation and re-construction naturally belong to voluntary liquidation. But it is reasonable to infer that even in insolvent cases there is a strong tendency to save them from official liquidation. The same failure to distinguish between different classes of cases may, as Mr. SMITH urges, account, to some extent, for the comparative cheapness of voluntary as compared with compulsory liquidation, but that there is upon the whole a marked advantage in this respect in favour of non-official administration there seems little doubt. The detailed statistics for 1896 shew that the cases of compulsory winding-up were not only few, but were comparatively unimportant. In three cases only—*Olympia (Limited)*; *The Victoria Steamboats (Limited)*; and *The Manchester Real Property Co. (Limited)*—were the total obligations to the public above £100,000, in twenty-five they were between £10,000 and £100,000, and in fifty-three they were under £10,000.

THE MOST interesting part of the Winding-up Report are the observations made by Mr. SMITH on the sanction given by the House of Lords to one-man companies in *Salomon's case* (45 W. R. 193), and the recognition by the Court of Appeal in *Re Wragg (Limited)* (45 W. R. 557) of the validity of a contract for the sale of property to a company in consideration of paid-up shares, without regard to any disparity between the value of the property and the nominal value of the shares. It may be readily conceded that, under the existing law, these cases may very well lead to abuses. Perhaps Mr. SMITH somewhat exaggerates the effect of the fictitious inflation of the capital of a company in enabling the company to obtain credit, but the injustice which may result from the facilities allowed for creating debentures is well known, and a striking example is quoted from one of the cases described in the Appendix to the Report. A company was formed for the purpose of taking over the business of a provision merchant in Cardiff. The vendor took part of the purchase-money in a mortgage debenture for £1,500, and continued to carry on the business in the name of the company for five months. During this period he contracted trade liabilities to the extent of £1,139, and when, at the end of the period, a judgment creditor attempted to levy execution, he was met and defeated by a claim by the vendor himself under his debenture, which covered the whole of the assets. A further evil incident to the present debenture system is pointed out by Mr. SMITH. When the debenture-holders have, by means of a receiver, taken possession of the assets, and when it is clear that there will be no surplus for unsecured creditors, the latter have no interest in the liquidation, and, since the court will on this ground refuse to make a winding-up order, there is no chance of obtaining an inquiry into the affairs of the company. Mr. SMITH quotes an instance in which, owing to the relation between the person who acted as vendor, promoter, and managing director and the other directors and the debenture-holders, no proceedings were taken against the managing director in respect of moneys of the company which he was alleged to have misappropriated, and since the claims of the debenture-holders exceeded the value of the assets, no action could be taken by the official receiver on behalf of the unsecured creditors. The Companies Bill does not deal with winding up, and so contains no provision to meet such a case, but Mr. SMITH suggests that statutory provision should be made giving the unsecured creditors in a liquidation power to enforce claims for misfeasance on their own behalf if the secured creditors decline or unduly neglect to take action. He is also desirous of bringing voluntary liquidations within the cognizance of the court to the extent of requiring for them the sanction of the court. Such sanction, he says, might be given on an application by the directors of the company, after hearing objections, if any, by shareholders or creditors, if the court is satisfied that the resolution for winding up has been duly passed, and that there are no grounds for requiring that the company should be wound up by the court. But, whatever reason there may be for increasing the jurisdiction of the court in cases where it is shown that inquiry is advisable, it is quite unnecessary to effect so sweeping a change as that suggested.

To remedy the other evils to which he calls attention, Mr. SMITH looks to the Companies Bill, and in particular to the provision—to say the least, of doubtful expediency—for compelling the publication of annual balance-sheets.

THE ATTEMPT made by Mr. ALFRED LYTTELTON to find a basis of compromise between the supporters and the opponents of the principle of allowing persons charged with crime to give evidence on their own behalf is not likely to prove successful. In a letter to the *Times* of the 25th inst. he urges that the real reason for the proposed change is the fact that, by being permitted to give evidence, some persons who are now convicted would be able to establish their innocence. All that is required, therefore, is to enable a prisoner to establish his innocence, if he can, by his own statement. "If," says Mr. LYTTELTON, "whether defended by counsel or not, a prisoner's attention were to be drawn by the judge to the points against him, and he were invited to explain, if he so wished, it is difficult to believe that, if he were capable of establishing his innocence, he should fail to do so." But the suggestion leaves it entirely unsettled how far the jury are to give credence to this explanation. In the case where the principle is to be of value—where, that is, a prisoner will be convicted if his own evidence is not forthcoming, but will escape if he can give evidence and get the jury to believe him—it is essential that he should be placed upon the same footing as any other witness. The prisoner, indeed, would gain little, if any, more advantage than he has under the present system. An innocent man desires to make his statement in such a manner as shall most strongly impress the jury with its truth. It must be on oath, and it must be subject to the test of cross-examination. Only in this way can he get the full benefit of the right to bear testimony in his own behalf.

HOUSEHOLDERS frequently have disputes with gas companies as to the amount of their charges, but they seldom seem to avail themselves of the simple procedure provided by the Gasworks Clauses Act, 1871, for the judicial settlement of such disputes. A case, however, of an instructive nature was heard this week at the Clerkenwell Police Court, a consumer having taken out a summons against the Gas Light and Coke Co. under this Act for the determination by the magistrate of the amount payable by him for gas consumed. Section 20 of the Act provides that "the register of the meter shall be *prima facie* evidence of the quantity of gas consumed," and that if a company and a consumer differ as to the quantity consumed, such difference may, on the application of either party, be determined by a court of summary jurisdiction, the decision of which shall be final. In this case it was alleged that for three consecutive quarters the consumer's meter had registered an average of about 16,000 feet a quarter, but that in the fourth quarter (being the one in dispute) it had registered over 118,000 feet, whereas the consumer swore that he had used less, rather than more, gas in that quarter than in those preceding. He had required the meter to be tested, and the inspector under the London County Council certified that the meter registered in favour of the company, but only to the small extent of 2·6 per cent. The company accordingly reduced the charge first made in this proportion, but insisted upon being paid the balance. The magistrate decided in favour of the company. Now, by section 21 of the Sale of Gas Act, 1859, it is provided that if a consumer doubts the correctness of the report of an official inspector, he may require the meter to be examined and re-tested by two inspectors, of other districts named for that purpose by a justice of the peace. The decision of such two inspectors, if unanimous, is to be considered as final, except in case of an appeal to quarter sessions. If then the consumer does not require the meter to be so re-tested, it is only reasonable to assume that he is not able to contradict the accuracy of the report, and it is difficult to see how a magistrate can avoid accepting the register, corrected, if necessary, in accordance with the report. In fact, this case shows that unless a householder can give very clear evidence that his meter is incorrect, or prove some quite unusual state of things, he must pay for the amount of gas which the meter registers.

WE PRINT elsewhere an interesting letter from a firm of solicitors disclosing the melancholy fact that they are losing their confidence in parchment. Recently the factory of one of their clients was burnt down. In the safes there were some deeds on parchment and also some documents engrossed on paper. The parchments were found after the fire shrivelled up so as in some cases to be illegible, while the paper documents were intact and perfectly legible. We remember a somewhat similar instance where parchment deeds found in a safe after a fire were so shrivelled as to be legible only with great difficulty. There is another disadvantage of parchment to which our correspondents do not refer—namely, the affection for it manifested by mice. An instance came to our knowledge some years ago in which the ravages of these little animals had destroyed considerable parts of certain deeds. On the whole it would really appear that, if paper can be obtained similar in toughness to the so-called parchment brief envelopes, deeds engrossed on such paper would stand a better chance of preservation than those engrossed on parchment.

THE NEW RULES AS TO DIRECTIONS.

I.—THEIR PRACTICAL WORKING.

(Continued from p. 838.)

BEFORE we deal with the second branch of our subject we will endeavour to remove a misapprehension which has arisen with regard to a passage in our first article under this heading (*ante* p. 816). We there state that a defendant whose time for defence expired in the Long Vacation would have to deliver his defence on the 25th of October. Correspondents have called our attention to the fact that this statement is inconsistent with the rules fixing the time for defence. This is no doubt perfectly true. The combined effect of ord. 27, rr. 6, 7, and ord. 64, r. 5, as applied to ordinary actions, is to suspend the time for defence during the Long Vacation, and such time recommences to run on the 24th of October, the first day of Michaelmas Sittings. This time-fixture, however, has been indirectly disturbed by the new order 30. In order to make the point in question quite clear we will in the first place consider this somewhat complicated time-fixture apart from the effect produced upon it by order 30, and then show how it is affected by the last-named order.

Let us take the case of a defendant who appeared on the 8th of August, 1897, without demanding a statement of claim. He had ten days from the entry of appearance wherein to deliver his defence (ord. 21, r. 7). Four days out of that time passed before the Long Vacation began on the 13th of August, when the time became suspended (ord. 64, r. 5). If the action is one which "is intended to be tried during the autumn assizes at any place for which the commission day is fixed by Order in Council for a day prior to the 1st of December" (ord. 64, r. 4), the time for defence recommenced to run on the 1st of October and expired on the 6th of October (ord. 64, r. 5). In all other cases the time for defence remained suspended until the 23rd of October inclusive, and recommenced to run on Sunday, the 24th of October, and, in the absence of any disturbing influence, would have terminated on the 29th of October. If the new order 30 had not been passed, the plaintiff could have taken no step in the action until after the 29th of October. But let us consider for a moment the position, on the 26th of October, of the plaintiff in such a case. The new order 30 tells him that he must in every action issue a summons for directions after appearance and before taking any fresh step (rule 1), and further, that if he does not issue the summons within fourteen days from the entry of appearance, the defendant may apply to dismiss the action. If, therefore, he found that the defendant did not avail himself of the opportunity of delivering his defence on the 25th of October, he would be fully entitled—and might, indeed, think it incumbent on him—to issue the summons for directions on the 26th of October or any subsequent day, without waiting for the time for defence to expire. If, therefore, a defendant whose time for defence expired in the Long Vacation desires to deliver a defence, it is no longer safe for him to count on the days remaining after the vacation as

time belonging to him to deliver his defence. His wisest course is to deliver his defence on the first day after the vacation on which he is allowed to deliver it, which this year was the 25th of October, otherwise he may be anticipated by the issue of a summons for directions by the plaintiff.

Another practical point of importance which we have not touched upon has been brought to our notice—namely, whether the terms of the new order 30 are to be taken as overruling the judges' directions as to commercial causes. The point shortly is as follows: Can a plaintiff who desires to have his case inserted in the commercial list issue the prescribed summons before the commercial judge instead of issuing a summons for directions? According to the new order 30, the summons for directions is compulsory "in every action" and "before taking any fresh step." Now, a summons for directions comes before the master, who has no power to direct a case to be inserted in the commercial list, which can only be done by the commercial judge. How is a plaintiff, then, to get into the commercial list? Is he to comply with order 30 as a mere form by issuing a summons for directions and afterwards to issue his summons before the commercial judge? The way out of this difficulty is easy. The judges' directions say that the application for admission into the commercial list may be made by either party "upon a summons for directions or otherwise." It would appear therefore that in all cases where the plaintiff seeks to have his case dealt with as a commercial cause he should issue his summons for directions returnable before the commercial judge. He would thus comply both with the new order 30, and with the judges' directions as to commercial causes.

II.—THE INTENTION AND EFFECT OF THE NEW RULES AS TO DIRECTIONS.

If the new order 30 stood alone we should not have to look beyond its four corners in order to ascertain its intention. But it does not stand alone. It is an overriding provision inserted into the midst of an existing code of procedure rules, many of which it influences; some of which it practically nullifies. It is not therefore possible to arrive at a precise knowledge of its intended scope without considering the terms of those other rules which it affects. It would be easy in doing this to accentuate the apparent conflict between the new order 30 and many of the existing rules, indeed it is somewhat difficult to avoid doing so. But our present purpose will be best served by endeavouring as far as possible to ascertain the intention of the new overriding rules as to directions (order 30) by reconciling them as far as possible with existing provisions regulating the same branches of procedure as are dealt with by those rules.

The first point which arises is as to procedure in default of appearance. At first sight, the new order 30 has nothing whatever to do with default of appearance. It says in express terms that the plaintiff is to issue his summons for directions "after appearance." Now, procedure in default of appearance is dealt with by order 13. Under the provisions of that order the plaintiff is entitled to take judgment in default of appearance where his claim is for a liquidated demand, or for damages, or detention of goods, or for recovery of land. If his claim is for something beyond—something which is not included in rules 3 to 9 of order 13—he must proceed under rule 12 of that order, which provides, with reference to such cases, that "in case . . . the defendant does not appear within the time limited for appearance, upon filing by the plaintiff of a proper affidavit of service, and, if the writ is not specially indorsed under ord. 3, r. 6, of a statement of claim, the action may proceed as if the party had appeared," &c. Here, then, is a rule which empowers—indeed, compels—the plaintiff to deliver a statement of claim without obtaining leave to do so on a summons for directions. As we have stated, the new order 30 makes the summons for directions compulsory "after appearance and before taking any fresh step." There is no appearance here, therefore delivery of statement of claim by filing in default under ord. 13, r. 12, is not interfered with. Let us now follow such a case through its further stages, and see at what point it falls under the provisions of order 30. What is the plaintiff's next step after filing his statement of claim in default? The rule says that thereupon the action is to proceed as if the defendant had appeared. Will this be held to be equivalent to the entry

of appearance which, by the terms of the new order 30, brings that order into operation? It may be argued, and probably will be, that as there is no actual appearance, order 30 does not apply, but the words of ord. 13, r. 12, seem to dispose of such a contention. The plaintiff in such a case will presumably wait until the time for defence has expired before he takes any step at all. Having reached this point, and no defence having been delivered, is he then to proceed under order 27 (Default of Defence) or under the new order 30? Ord. 27, r. 11, provides that if the action is not for a liquidated demand, or damages, or detention of goods, or recovery of land, and "the defendant makes default in delivering a defence, the plaintiff may set down the action on motion for judgment," &c. But order 30 overrides this, for it prohibits the plaintiff from taking any step after appearance until he has issued a summons for directions. The only exceptions are a summons under order 14, and an application for judgment in default of defence under ord. 27, r. 2. Neither of these applies. He cannot proceed under order 11, because there is no specially indorsed writ and he has delivered a statement of claim. He cannot apply for judgment in default of defence under ord. 27, r. 2, because that rule applies only to claims for a debt or liquidated demand. He must therefore either apply for directions and ask for leave to set down the action on motion for judgment, or he must set down the action without first applying for directions. The latter course would be the most expeditious, convenient, and economical, but whether it will be held permissible depends upon whether the court will hold that the words of ord. 13, r. 12, "The action may proceed as if such party had appeared," are, or are not, equivalent to the entry of appearance required to bring order 30 into play.

As the rules stand at present there is nothing to prevent a plaintiff delivering a statement of claim provided he does so before appearance is entered, and provided the writ is not specially indorsed. We must assume that ord. 20, r. 1 (d), has been purposely left unaltered by the Rule Committee. The terms of that sub-rule are specially important read in the light of the new order 30. We give it in full:

"(d) The plaintiff may (except where the writ is specially indorsed), as in (a) mentioned, deliver a statement of claim, either with the writ of summons or notice in lieu of writ of summons, or at any time afterwards, either before or after appearance, notwithstanding that the defendant may have appeared and not required the delivery of a statement of claim: Provided that in no case where a defendant has appeared shall a statement be delivered more than six weeks after appearance has been entered unless otherwise ordered by the court or a judge."

There is nothing in the new order 30 which in any way affects the right of the plaintiff, where the writ is not specially indorsed, to deliver a statement of claim under the above rule either with the writ or at any time before appearance, because, as we have shewn, order 30 does not apply until after entry of appearance or its equivalent. But what is the intention of order 30 with regard to the words of the above rule allowing a statement of claim to be delivered "after appearance," and fixing the time for such delivery as "six weeks after appearance"? The words "after appearance" must be considered as directly overruled by the express words of ord. 30, r. 1 (b): "Such summons (for directions) shall be taken out after appearance and before the plaintiff takes any fresh step in the action," &c. As regards the time-fixure of six weeks from appearance in the above rule (ord. 20, r. 1 (d)) that might conceivably be taken to limit the time for delivery of statement of claim in the absence of any other time being named in the order for directions. We are bound to say that the retention of this time-fixure for delivery of statement of claim appears to us likely to cause confusion, for although it may be read with the possible interpretation we have suggested, it appears on the face of it to be directly in conflict with order 30.

Turning now to the effect of order 30 on the rules regulating delivery of defence, we again find a time-fixure which is extremely difficult to fit in with the new order. The time for defence is regulated by ord. 21, rr. 6 and 7. Rule 6 provides that a defendant who has received a statement of claim (which includes a specially indorsed writ) shall deliver his defence

within ten days from the delivery of the statement of claim, or from the time limited for appearance, whichever shall be last. This rule fits in fairly well with the provisions of order 30. It applies where the writ is specially indorsed, or where the plaintiff has served a statement of claim either with the writ or afterwards before appearance. The difficulty we have referred to arises under rule 7 of order 21. "A defendant who has appeared in an action, and who has neither received nor required the delivery of a statement of claim, must deliver his defence (if any) at any time within ten days after his appearance." Let us take an action where the writ is not specially indorsed, and where the claim is not for a liquidated demand, but is either for recovery of land or damages, or detention of goods within ord. 27, rr. 4 to 8, or for some relief beyond the scope of all these rules and therefore within ord. 27, r. 11 (motion for judgment). The defendant appears without requiring a statement of claim. According to ord. 21, r. 7, he must deliver his defence within ten days from his appearance. As a matter of fact he need not do so at all, because the power of the plaintiff to take advantage of his default has been entirely swept away by the new order 30. On the eleventh day from his appearance the defendant is in default of defence, but the plaintiff is prohibited in such a case from taking any fresh step until he has issued his summons for directions. Now comes the plaintiff's difficulty. What is he to ask for? He cannot apply for judgment in default of defence under ord. 30, r. 1 (b), and ord. 27, r. 2, because his action, not being for a liquidated demand, is outside both those provisions. If his case is one for motion for judgment under ord. 27, r. 11, he may apply for directions and ask for leave to set down the case forthwith. On the hearing of the summons, however, the defendant also has the right to ask for directions (ord. 30, r. 4) and may ask for pleadings or summary trial. But if the plaintiff's claim is for recovery of land, or damages, or detention of goods, and the defendant makes default of defence, how is the plaintiff to get his judgment in default? Here again, his claim not being for a liquidated demand, he cannot apply for judgment under ord. 30, r. 1 (b), and ord. 27, r. 2. He must apply for directions, and, as we have previously shown, there is no power under a summons for directions to order judgment, but merely to give directions "with respect to all the interlocutory proceedings" (ord. 30, r. 2). The right which the plaintiff has hitherto enjoyed in actions for recovery of land (not specially indorsed) and for damages and detention of goods to enter immediate judgment in default of defence has ceased to exist, because the terms of the new ord. 30, r. 1, preclude the plaintiff from taking advantage of the provisions of ord. 27, rr. 4-9. In lieu thereof he is compelled to issue a summons for directions, under which there is no power to direct judgment.

It is quite clear that a way must be found round this awkward corner. It was never the intention of the Rule Committee that the new order 30 should cause delay, but quite the contrary. The best way out of the difficulty appears to us to be as follows. A plaintiff should in all cases where the writ is not specially indorsed and the claim is not for a liquidated demand, issue his summons for directions immediately after the defendant appears. If the defendant has demanded a statement of claim, the plaintiff may, in cases within ord. 27, rr. 4-9, ask for an order that the defendant deliver a defence within ten days, and, in cases outside those rules, but within ord. 27, r. 11, he may further ask that if the defendant makes default of defence he (the plaintiff) may forthwith set down the action on motion for judgment. If the case is within ord. 27, rr. 4-9, and the defendant fails to comply with the order to deliver defence, he will be in default under those rules, and the plaintiff having already complied with ord. 30, r. 1, by applying for directions, will be at liberty to enter his judgment in default of defence under ord. 27, rr. 4-9. In other cases he will serve notice of motion for judgment in default of defence.

Up to this point we have dealt merely with a class of cases against which the stringent provisions of order 30 are not primarily directed, but which are contingently affected thereby. The new order was clearly intended to place the court in possession of machinery which would enable it to sift out from all the

cases which go to trial in the Queen's Bench Division those which ought to be dealt with in a more or less summary manner without pleadings, and to prevent such cases from being dragged through a number of interlocutory stages to the great detriment of suitors. As we have pointed out in Part I. of this article the court in doing this will have to exercise considerable vigilance, and to a large extent will have to take the initiative when the parties are before it. Cases proper for pleadings will be ordered to proceed in the ordinary way, and the summons for directions will be merely utilized to take the place of numerous interlocutory summonses. Cases of a trivial nature, or in which the issue is merely one of fact, or otherwise simple and direct, will no doubt be brought rapidly to trial. Stated broadly, such appears to be the sole intention of the new order 30.

REVIEWS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Solicitors' Diary, Almanack, and Legal Directory, 1898. Containing an excellent Diary with Legal Notes for each day in the year; Complete List of Practising Barristers-at-Law and of London and Country Solicitors, with appointments held by them, revised with the Official Roll by permission of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society and corrected by direct correspondence. The Treatise upon the Stamp Act and the Law and Practice of Stamping Documents is revised by H. S. BOND, Esq., of the Solicitor's Department, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House; and the Treatise on Oaths, Solicitors' Charges, and Death Duties are revised by J. GODFREY HICKSON, Esq., Solicitor. Fifty-fourth year of publication. Waterlow & Sons (Limited).

Simplex System of Solicitors' Book-keeping and Economic Method of Keeping Costs. With Complete Set of Specimens and Explanatory Remarks as to the Mode of Keeping the various Books in a Solicitor's Office. By GEORGE SHEFFIELD, Law Accountant and Costs Draftsman. Eppingham Wilson.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF PARCHMENT.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—In common, we believe, with the profession at large, we have hitherto had an unshakeable confidence in parchment, and well remember experiencing on one occasion a feeling of something akin to horror when a solicitor (whose work chiefly lies in the criminal courts), acting for a purchaser of a valuable freehold house, engrossed the deed of conveyance on paper.

Within the last few weeks, however, our confidence has been rudely dispelled. The factory of a client of ours was recently burnt down, and, owing to the nature of the stock on the premises, the flames were extremely fierce.

Our client had some safes in his office in which he kept his books, and a few deeds and other legal documents were also kept therein.

The result of the fire, as regards the contents of the safes, was that the books were found to be intact, and also all the legal documents engrossed on paper, while, on the other hand, the parchment deeds were shrivelled up in a most extraordinary manner, and in some cases rendered perfectly illegible.

As a consequence of the above experience, we feel strongly inclined in the future to engross our deeds on demi, or imitation parchment, instead of on parchment.

We have written you this letter as the subject is a practical one which we venture to think is worthy of the attention of your readers.

X. & Y., London.

THE NEW RULES AS TO DIRECTIONS.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—Referring to your article on "The New Rules as to Directions" in the SOLICITORS' JOURNAL of the 16th of October, the statement there made, on p. 816, as to the time for defences expiring during vacation does not appear to us correct, having regard to ord. 64, r. 5, dated the 4th of August, 1897. If we are wrong, would you be good enough to give us the authority for the statement, as it seems to us that time does not run during vacation in respect of time allowed for delivery of pleadings except in the case provided for by rule 4 of the same order, also dated the 4th of August.

Ipswich.

BIRKETT & RIDLEY.

[See observations in article in another column.—ED. S.J.]

We have to announce the receipt of Messrs. Waterlow & Sons (Limited) Solicitors' Diary, Almanac, and Legal Directory for 1898, being the 54th year of publication. The information as to legal officials of all kinds, and lists of counsel and solicitors, are very complete.

CASES OF THE WEEK.

Court of Appeal.

JAY v. BUDD. No. 1. 25th Oct.

PRACTICE—WRIT OF SUMMONS—SUBSTITUTED SERVICE—DEFENDANT OUT OF JURISDICTION.

Appeal from the refusal of a judge at chambers to order substituted service of the writ in the action. The writ was for service within the jurisdiction to recover a sum of money. It appeared from the affidavits filed on behalf of the plaintiff that on the 5th of October, 1897, the plaintiff informed the defendant that he had heard that he (the defendant) was leaving England for Jamaica, and that he would require payment of the debt owing to him. The plaintiff thereupon communicated with his solicitors, and on the 6th of October the writ in the action was issued, and on the same day a clerk of the plaintiff's solicitors, being instructed by telegraph, served a copy of the writ upon the defendant on board a steamship which was to sail that day from Southampton for Jamaica. A solicitor, who had acted in other matters for the defendant, was present, and he asked to see the original writ, which the clerk could not produce, as it had only been issued in London that morning. The solicitor thereupon said that the service was not complete, and the defendant sailed shortly afterwards. The plaintiff did not know of any address in Jamaica where the defendant could be found. An application was made *ex parte* for an order for substituted service of the writ, which the judge at chambers refused. The plaintiff thereupon applied *ex parte* to the Court of Appeal for an order for substituted service.

THE COURT (LORD HALSBURY, C., and COLLINS, L.J., RIGNY, L.J., dissenting) allowed the appeal and made the order.

LORD HALSBURY, C., said that the old practice, where personal service could not be effected, was attended with great expense and inconvenience, and the present rules were framed to do away with that. By ord. 9, r. 2, "if it be made to appear to the court or a judge that the plaintiff is from any cause unable to effect prompt personal service, the court or a judge may make such order for substituted or other service . . . as may seem just." The words "from any cause" were very general. Why should they import into those words an exception in the case of a person leaving the country on hearing of the litigation against him? The simple question was whether prompt personal service could not be effected. If so, the court could order substituted service if it were just to do so. In the present case every element existed which entitled the court to order substituted service, though it could not be said that the defendant left England to evade service. The order, therefore, must be made.

RIGNY, L.J., dissented. The defendant did not leave England to evade service of the writ. When, however, the application for substituted service was made the defendant was out of the jurisdiction—that is, at that time personal service could not be legally effected. According to *Wilding v. Bean* (39 W. R. 40; 1891, 1 Q. B. 100), and other cases in this court, substituted service could not be ordered when the defendant could not, at the time, as his lordship thought, of the application for substituted service being made, be personally served. It was clear that in the present case the defendant could not have been personally served with this writ at the time when the application for substituted service was made. In his opinion, therefore, the order should not be made.

COLLINS, L.J., concurred with the Lord Chancellor. The writ was issued before the defendant left the country, and the defendant had notice of it, an ineffectual attempt having been made to serve him, which would have been effectual if the defendant's solicitor had not required to see the original writ. This was a writ for service within the jurisdiction, and they were unfettered by the decisions as to writs for service out of the jurisdiction. Was it made to appear that "from any cause" the plaintiff was unable to effect prompt personal service? The answer must be in the affirmative. There was no decision which debarred them from giving effect to the general words of ord. 9, r. 2. He agreed that if the writ had been issued after the defendant had left the country the only mode of reaching him would be by a writ for service out of jurisdiction, unless indeed the defendant had left the country to evade service of the writ. It was so held in *Wilding v. Bean*. The order for substituted service ought therefore to be made.—COUNSEL, *Macaulay*. SOLICITORS, *Francis & Johnson*.

(Reported by W. F. BARRY, Barrister-at-Law.)

High Court—Chancery Division.

Re RICHMOND, COLEMAN v. RICHMOND. North, J. 26th Oct.

WILL—CONSTRUCTION—SUBSTITUTIONAL GIFT TO CHILDREN OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS—BROTHER DEAD AT DATE OF WILL.

This was an adjourned summons under the following circumstances. A testator gave three life estates, and, after their determination, his estate was to be divided, and the material portion of his will was as follows: "I give to my brothers and sisters then living in equal shares or to the children of any of them who may be then dead," and directed that the children of a deceased brother or sister should take the share the deceased brother or sister would have taken if living. It was said that under this gift the children of brothers and sisters dead at the date of the will were excluded.

NORTH, J.—On reading the will I think that the testator's meaning is reasonably clear. After giving three life estates, the testator's residuary disposition is to his brothers or sisters living at the period of distribution

in equal shares or to the children of any of them who may then be dead. "Any of them" must mean any of the brothers and sisters. The testator contemplates brothers and sisters living and taking shares, or the children of deceased brothers and sisters taking the share their parents would have taken if living. The children of brothers and sisters who were dead at the date of the will stand in exactly the same relationship to the testator as the children of those who died subsequently. Are they to be excluded? I find nothing in the will to this effect. There is nothing to distinguish between the children of brothers or sisters who were dead at the date of the will and the children of those who died subsequently, and all are equally entitled.—COUNSEL, *Norton, Beckett, Q.C.; Badooch; Bardswell, Sargent*. SOLICITORS, *Speckly, Mumford, & Co.; Lettis Brothers; S. Gissing Shelton*.

(Reported by G. B. HAMILTON, Barrister-at-Law.)

High Court—Queen's Bench Division.

PHILLIPS v. LONDON SCHOOL BOARD; COCKERTON v. THE SAME. Div. Court. 27th Oct.

SCHOOL BOARD—SUPERANNUATION FUND—DEDUCTIONS FROM TEACHER'S SALARY—ULTRA VIRES—AGREEMENT BETWEEN TEACHER AND SCHOOL BOARD.

Appeals from the judgments of His Honour Judge Lumley Smith, sitting at the Westminster County Court. In the first case the facts were as follows: The plaintiff was from 1888 to 1897 on the permanent staff of the London School Board, first as assistant teacher, and afterwards as head mistress, at certain salaries. When she entered the service no superannuation fund existed, and it was admitted that no express statutory power enabling a school board to establish such a fund exists or ever existed. In 1888 the School Board decided to establish such a fund, and promulgated a scheme for forming it by means of deductions from the salaries of the teachers, the scheme to remain in force for two years, after which, if Parliamentary powers were not obtained, the deductions were to be repaid. The plaintiff, in writing, agreed to come under the scheme. In 1889 the School Board determined to extend the period of two years to five years, and the plaintiff, in writing, consented to the extension. On the 24th of March, 1893, the School Board gave the plaintiff the option of having the deductions from her salary, with interest, returned to her, or of joining the superannuation fund. The plaintiff, on the 13th of April, 1893, in writing, elected to join the superannuation fund. In Cockerton's case the facts were similar, except that when the plaintiff entered the service of the School Board the scheme was in force, and she was required to come under it when she entered the service. The actions were brought by the plaintiffs, on leaving the service of the School Board, to recover the amounts of the deductions. The county court judge found that the deductions were made with the consent of the plaintiffs, and that they were not in law entitled to recover them, and gave judgment for the defendants. The plaintiffs appealed and contended that in establishing the superannuation fund without statutory power, and in entering into the agreements with the plaintiffs the School Board was acting *ultra vires*. Bryce on *Ultra Vires*, pp. 37, 40, 640, *Hewlett v. Allen* (1894, A. C. 383), *Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co. v. Riche* (L. R. 7 H. L. 653) were cited.

THE COURT (WRIGHT and KENNEDY, JJ.) dismissed the appeal.

WRIGHT, J.—By section 35 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, a school board has power to appoint officers and teachers, and "may assign them such salaries or remuneration (if any) as they think fit." It appears that, early in the year 1888, the London School Board established a kind of superannuation fund. So far as their scheme is before us, the fund out of which the payments or allowances are to be made is derived entirely from the contributions of the teachers themselves, although, to some extent, it appears that the management expenses are paid out of the rates. Mrs. Phillips became a teacher in 1888, and from that date until 1893 deductions were made out of her salary for the purposes of the superannuation fund. In 1893 the School Board proposed to alter the arrangements as to the fund, and gave an option to the teachers either to receive back all their contributions with interest or to come under the amended scheme. Mrs. Phillips exercised her option by declining to receive back her contributions and electing to come under the scheme. Then when she leaves the service of the School Board she brings an action to recover the amount of the contributions. She can only recover if she can show that her contract to come under the scheme was void or illegal. The only ground on which it is suggested that the contract is void is that the scheme was *ultra vires* because some charge is thrown on the rates for the management of the superannuation fund. I will assume that the scheme was *ultra vires* to that extent; still there was no contract with the plaintiff that the rates should be charged, and I cannot see any reason for saying that the contract between the plaintiff and the School Board is void on the ground suggested. As to the legality of the scheme, I do not see that it is not competent for the School Board under section 35 to assign to a teacher who consents a salary part of which is to be paid to the teacher at regular intervals and part at some period for the benefit of those teachers who elect to join the scheme. The case of *Miss Cockerton* presents no substantial difference: she accepted an engagement subject to the provisions of the scheme.

KENNEDY, J., agreed. The contract between the parties was not to pay anything out of the rates, and there was nothing *ultra vires* in it. Appeal dismissed. Leave to appeal granted.—COUNSEL, *Jelf, Q.C.*, and *T. A. Organ*; *A. J. Ross*. SOLICITORS, *Baker & Nairns; C. F. Mortimer*.

(Reported by T. R. C. DILL, Barrister-at-Law.)

DAVIS v. REILLY. Div. Court. 27th Oct.

ACTION FOR DEBT—SECURITY OUTSTANDING IN THIRD PERSON—DEFENCE.

Appeal of the defendant from the decision of His Honour Judge Lumley Smith, sitting at the Westminster County Court. The action was brought to recover £25, the balance of an account rendered for goods sold and delivered to the defendant by Burnley, a bankrupt, the plaintiff Davis being the trustee in the bankruptcy. The appeal related only to £20, part of the sum claimed. In respect of this sum Burnley drew and Reilly accepted on the 4th of October, 1896, a bill of exchange for £20, payable the 4th of January, 1897. The bill while still current was indorsed over by Burnley to Bullock. On the 4th of January, 1897, the bill was presented for payment and was dishonoured. On the 21st of January this action was commenced by Burnley against Reilly, the bill being then in the hands of Bullock. On the 3rd of February Burnley was adjudicated bankrupt, and on the 22nd of February Davis was appointed trustee. Bullock elected to give up the bill to Davis and to prove in the bankruptcy for the full amount due on the bill. Davis was afterwards, by order of the county court, added as a plaintiff in this action. The county court judge gave judgment for the plaintiff Davis for the amount claimed, the bill to be handed over to the defendant. On the appeal it was argued that since at the date when the action was commenced the bill (given as security for the debt) was outstanding in the hands of an indorsee, Burnley could not sue to recover the debt, and that this defect was not cured by the bill having been got in by Davis before the trial of the action. Bullen and Leake's Precedents, 3rd ed., p. 543; Price v. Price (16 M. & W. 242); and National Savings Bank Co. v. Yvanah (36 L. J. C. P. 261) were cited.

THE COURT (WRIGHT and KENNEDY, JJ.) held that the above contention was correct; it was a good defence to the action to shew that when it was commenced the bill was outstanding in a third party, and the subsequent getting in of the bill could not have the effect of giving a good cause of action which did not exist when it was commenced. There was, however, no difficulty in a fresh action being now brought. The appeal was therefore allowed, but the case was afterwards settled by agreement.—COUNSELL, Abinger; E. G. Morris. SOLICITORS, C. E. Kent; Japheth Tickle.

[Reported by T. R. C. DILL, Barrister-at-Law.]

LAW SOCIETIES.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.
VICTORIA PENSION FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Amount acknowledged last week	8,458	6	0
Halse, Trustram, & Co., 61, Cheapside, E.C. (further contribution)	15	15	0
	8,474	1	0

LEGAL NEWS.

APPOINTMENTS.

The dignity of a Viscounty has been conferred upon Lord ESHER on his resignation of the office of Master of the Rolls.

The Hon. Sir RICHARD HENN COLLINS has been appointed a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Nathaniel Lindley. Sir R. H. Collins was educated at Downing College, Cambridge, of which society he became a Fellow and later on honorary Fellow. He took his degree as fourth classic in 1865, and was called to the Bar in 1867. He joined the Northern Circuit. He took silk in 1883, at the same time as Mr. Justice Bigham, and in April, 1891, was appointed to a judgeship in the Queen's Bench Division. On the passing of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act of 1893 he was selected as president of the English Commission Court. In the spring of the present year the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council selected Sir Richard as one of the British members of the Arbitral Tribunal to decide the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.

Mr. CHARLES JOHN DARLING, Q.C., has been appointed one of the Justices of the High Court. Mr. Darling was educated privately, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1874, and went the Oxford Circuit; became a Queen's Counsel in 1885, and was elected a bencher of his Inn in 1892. He is the author of "Scintille Juris" and "Meditations in the Tea Room."

Mr. Justice WRIGHT has been appointed to be the *ex officio* Commissioner for England of the Railway and Canal Commission.

Mr. GEORGE EUGENE SOLOMON, solicitor, of 8-10 Great Saint Helens, E.C., has been appointed a Commissioner for Oaths, Affidavits, &c., for the Supreme Courts of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Lagos, West Africa.

GENERAL.

The death is announced of Mr. Justice John Rouillard, first Paines Judge of the Supreme Court of Mauritius.

The *Times* says that the resignation of Lord Ludlow as a Lord Justice of Appeal was only accepted on Saturday last.

Messrs. Edo & Son, 93 and 94, Chancery-lane, London, desire to state, for the guidance of the profession, that for Court mourning County Court Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Recorders are to appear in the Paramatta gown, mourning bands, and weepers on coat.

The Lord Chief Justice's medical attendants have ordered complete rest for his injured leg during the next two or three weeks.

Mathew, Vaughan Williams, and Lawrance, JJ., have been appointed Election Petition Judges for the ensuing year in succession to Hawkins, Wills, and Kennedy, JJ.

The *London Gazette* announces the following change in the Commission days in the Circuit Paper:—North and South Wales and Chester Circuit, Mr. Justice Grantam, Tuesday, November 23rd, at Cardiff (Civil Business.)

"A London Attorney" writes to the *Times* as follows:—"I see that the legal year is to be opened by a service in Westminster Abbey, to which the Judges, the Queen's Counsel, officers, and other judicial and official persons, the Junior Bar, and ladies are invited. Are solicitors deemed so Godless that it is impossible to include them in the invitation?"

It is announced that Mr. Murphy, Q.C., has retired from practice at the Bar, after a connection therewith of nearly forty-one years, he having been called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in November, 1856. The learned gentleman has filled the office of treasurer of his Inn during the present year.

It is stated that arrangements are now being completed whereby the corridors and offices occupied by the officials of the Crown Office and the Associates' Department at the Royal Courts of Justice will in future be supplied with the electric light from an outside electric lighting company instead of from the inside source as at present.

It is announced that Sir E. Clarke, Q.C., M.P., has written to the chairman of the Plymouth Conservative Association that he was offered, and declined, the office of the Master of the Rolls. "I hope," he adds, "my Plymouth friends will not be displeased at my preferring the position of their member in the House of Commons, even to the great dignity of the third judicial place in the country."

The following days have been appointed for holding the sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, viz.:—Monday, November 22nd; Monday, December 13th; Monday, January 10th, 1898; Monday, February 7th; Monday, March 7th; Monday, March 28th; Monday, April 25th; Monday, May 16th; Monday, June 20th; Monday, July 25th; Tuesday, September 13th; and Monday, October 24th.

At the autumn general meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporations, held on the 22nd inst., the Deputy Town Clerk of Nottingham proposed a resolution conveying the best thanks of the Association to the Right Hon. Sir H. H. Fowler, M.P., for the services rendered by him to the Association by procuring the insertion in the Land Transfer Act of 1897 of a clause giving county boroughs the same powers as counties with reference to the approval of Orders in Council for compulsory registration under the Act. The Ex-Mayor of Wolverhampton seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

The Town Clerk of the City of London, in his twenty-first annual report on the Corporation records, states that good progress has been made with the calendar to a series of rolls known as pleas and memoranda. The contents of the rolls are of a very varied description, embracing pleas of debt, intrusion, and nuisance; the settlement of disputes between masters and apprentices; the punishment of forestallors and of trades found guilty of unlawfully enhancing the price of their wares; the holding of inquests *ex officio* as to the causes of riots, and the infliction of pains and penalties generally on all contraveners of ordinances made for the better government of the City.

The service at Westminster Abbey, on the reopening of the Courts, was a shortened form of Matins, and was said by the Precentor, the Rev. Dr. Troubeck. The *Venite*, Psalms, and *Te Deum* were sung, and the Apostles' Creed recited; but there was only one lesson read by the Dean. On the same day the Votive Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated in St. Anselm and Cecilia's Church, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The judges and barristers present—most of the latter wearing wig and gown—were seated in front of the altar, solicitors being accommodated at the side of the chancel.

In his address to the grand jury at Dover Quarter Sessions, Sir Harry Bodkin Poland, Q.C., spoke strongly on the condition of the law in cases of false pretences, with two of which he had to deal. He pointed out that the magistrates were given powers of summary jurisdiction in larceny cases, even if an amount of £1,000 were involved, whereas if but twopence or threepence was obtained by false pretences, the case must be sent to quarter sessions. In cases like those he had mentioned a period of about a week's imprisonment would probably be sufficient, but very often persons committed on such charges were kept in custody for two months prior to the holding of the sessions.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—"I was looking at the procession of Judges and Queen's Counsel to the Law Courts the other day, when I noticed, to my astonishment, that most of their servants (not all) wore the military cockade—i.e., a cockade with a fan. Lawyers would naturally not be expected to be conversant with all the rules of etiquette, but surely this is an extraordinary blunder. The cockade to be worn by all Civil servants is the oval one without any fan. I am aware that the whole matter is regulated not by right but by custom. The custom, however, is very well known, and one cannot but be surprised that anyone should assume a peculiar distinctive badge without the shadow of a title to do so."

The Michaelmas sittings in the Irish Law Courts commenced on Monday, says the *Times* correspondent. During the Long Vacation considerable changes have taken place in the *personnel* and constitution of the Courts. The Exchequer has disappeared as a distinct division and become merged in the Queen's Bench. There is no longer a separate division for probate and

matrimonial cases, but Mr Justice Andrews has been entrusted with the duties discharged by the late Judge Warren. The Bankruptcy Court, too, no longer exists as a separate entity, but since the death of Judge Millar, the senior Judge, Mr Justice Boyd, who was one of its Judges, has special charge of its business as a member of the High Court, and will take his share of the general business. The official staffs in the respective Courts remain unchanged. A vacancy in the High Court has been created by the promotion of Mr Justice Holmes to be Lord Justice of Appeal in place of the late Lord Justice Barry, and it is expected that it will be filled by the appointment of the Solicitor-General, but not during the present sittings. In the Court of Appeal there are thirty cases.

COURT PAPERS.

COURT OF APPEAL.

MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1897.

(Continued from p. 844.)

FROM THE CHANCERY DIVISION.

(Final List.)

1896.

- In re Ashton Ingram v Papillon app of dft J T Campbell from order of Mr Justice Stirling, dated July 28, 1897 Aug 10
Blumberg v Life Interests & Reversionary Securities Corp'n ld app of plfts from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated July 13, 1897 Aug 12
In re Soames Church Schools Co ld v Soames app of dft from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated May 28, 1897
In re Griffiths Duncombe v Waterlow app of plft from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated July 31, 1897 (order not perfected) Aug 21
In re Gordon Henshaw v Gordon app of dft C Bullock from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated June 2, 1897 (order not perfected) Aug 24
In re Barber & Day's Contract & V & P Act, 1874 app of J B Barber & ors from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Aug 5, 1897 (order not perfected) Aug 27
Somes v Scott Bros app of plts from order of Mr Justice Byrne, dated June 4, 1897 (order not perfected) Aug 30
Jamieson & Co v Jamieson app of dft from order of Mr Justice Byrne, dated Aug 12, 1897 Aug 30
In re Application by G Kynoch & Co for Registration of Trade Mark, No 200,573 & Patents, &c, Acts app of Comptroller-General of Patents, &c from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Aug 10, 1897 Sept 2
In re Manning Manning v Manning app of plit from order of Mr Justice North, dated July 30, 1897 Sept 9
Paul v Paul app of plit in person from order of Mr Justice Byrne, dated July 7, 1897 (order not perfected) Sept 17
In re Mary Ross' Charity and Charitable Trusts Acts, &c app of the Churchwardens of Bishops Hatfield from order of Mr Justice North, dated July 10, 1897 Sept 29
In re Roberts, Bird v Roberts app of dft from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Aug 7, 1897 (order not perfected) Sept 29

FROM THE COUNTY PALATINE COURT OF LANCASTER.

(Final List.)

1896.

- Holt v Smith app of plit from order of the Vice-Warden of the County Palatine of Lancaster, dated April 16, 1896 (security ordered) July 14
1897.
Greenwood v T Remington, Copley & Co app of plit from order of the Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, dated Dec 10, 1896 (security ordered) March 22
The Blackpits Cotton Spinning & Manufacturing Co ld v Kelsall & Kemp ld app of dfts from order of the Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, dated Feb 8, 1897 July 12

FROM THE CHANCERY DIVISION.

(Interlocutory List.)

1897.

- Pinet v Maison Pinet ld app of plts from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Aug 6, 1897 Aug 9
Lucas & Son v Lucas app of dft from order of Mr Justice North, dated July 24, 1897 Aug 10
Pollock v Garle, and In re The Bankers Books' Evidence Act, 1879 app of dft from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Aug 9, 1897 (order not perfected) Aug 11
Wilkinson v Leyland app of dft from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Aug 10, 1897 (order not perfected) Aug 13
The South African Republic v La Compagnie Franco-Belge du Chemin de Fer du Nord, &c app of dfts Co from order of Mr Justice North, dated July 30, 1897 (order not perfected) Aug 14
Lake v Harrison app of dft from order of Mr Justice North, dated Aug 4, 1897 (order not perfected) Aug 20
Collins v The Birmingham Breweries ld app of dfts, The Birmingham Breweries ld & ors, from order of Mr Justice Byrne (sitting as Vacation judge), dated Sept 15, 1897 Sept 21

FROM THE PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION (ADMIRALTY).

For Hearing.

(With Nautical Assessors.)

1897.

- The Orotava 1897 Folio 312 (salvage) The Perim Coal Co, ld v The Owners of The ss Orotava, cargo and freight appl of dfts from judgt of Mr Justice Gorell Barnes, dated June 23, 1897 July 8
The Barnesmore 1897 Folio 343 (damage) The Oceanic Steam Navigation Co, ld (Owners of Nonadict) v Owners of Barnesmore app of dfts from judgt of Mr Justice Gorell Barnes, dated July 26, 1897 July 30

FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

(New Trial Paper.)

- Kidner v Stevens appln of plit for judgment or new trial on app from verdict & judgt, dated June 12, 1897, at trial before Mr Justice Day and special jury, Wells July 20
Cooney v Edeveain appln of dft for judgt or new trial on app from verdict & judgt, dated July 16, 1897, at trial before Mr Justice Hawkins and special jury, Middlesex July 23
J S Fielding & Co, ld v Corry & ors appln of plit for judgt or new trial on appl from verdict and judgt, dated June 25, 1897, at trial before Mr Justice Day and common jury, Exeter July 28
Fournet v Pearson, ld appln of plit for judgt or new trial on app from verdict and judgt, dated July 9, 1897, at trial before Mr Justice Hawkins and special jury, Middlesex July 28
Ellis v Pond & Bloomsbury Syndicate appln of dft for judgt or new trial on app from verdict and judgt, dated July 27, 1897, at trial before Mr Justice Mathew and special jury, Middlesex Aug 2
Sydney v Hart appln of dft for judgt or new trial on app from verdict and judgt, dated August 3, 1897, at trial before Mr Justice Hawkins and common jury, Middlesex Aug 5
Bevan v Kampf appln of dft for judgt or new trial on app from verdict & judgt, dated July 29, 1897, at trial before Mr Justice Mathew and special jury, London Aug 6
Makin & Sandiford v Greenhalgh appln of dft for judgt or new trial on app from verdict & judgt, dated July 17, 1897, at trial before Mr Justice Bruce and common jury, Manchester Aug 6
Attorney-Gen v Furness Ry Co app of dfts for judgt or new trial on app from verdict and judgt, dated June 30, 1897, at trial before Mr Justice Bruce and special jury, Appleby Aug 12
King's Norton Metal Co ld v Roberts appln of plts for judgt or new trial on app from verdict and judgt, dated Aug 6, at trial before Mr Justice Cave and special jury, Birmingham Aug 17
King's Norton Metal Co ld v Edridge, Merrett & Co ld appln of plts for judgt or new trial on app from verdict and judgt, dated Aug 6, 1897, at trial before Mr Justice Cave and special jury, Birmingham Aug 17
Young v Bailey appln of dft for judgt or new trial on app from verdict & judgt, dated July 3, 1897, at trial before Mr Justice Vaughan Williams & special jury, Middlesex Sept 1

FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

(In Bankruptcy.)

1897.

- In re Birkin (expte the Debtor) against a receiving order made by Mr Registrar Giffard
In re Clarke (expte the Debtor) against a receiving order made by Mr Justice Day under a judgment summons
In re Palmer (expte Brims) against an order of Mr Registrar Brougham setting aside a bankruptcy notice
Morgan & Co (expte the Debtor) against a receiving order made by Mr Registrar Hope
In re Crommire (expte Waud) and In the Matter of an Issue between Herbert Watkins (pl't) and A E Waud (dft) appln for an order for a new trial to be ordered.

FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

(Interlocutory List.)

1897.

- In re an Arbt'n between Palmer & Co & Hosken, Trevithick, Polkinhorn, & Co ld app of Hosken & Co from order of Mr Justice Day, dated July 23, 1897 July 31
Dickinson v The Staines Reservoir Joint Committee app of dfts from order of Mr Justice Day, dated Aug 4, 1897 Aug 5
In re Strong Hasbury v Booth app of W Booth from order of Mr Justice Day, dated Aug 3, 1897 Aug 6
Boaler v Corp'n of British Investors ld app of plit, in person, from order of Mr Justice Day, dated July 22, 1897 Aug 11
Gartides ld v May app of dft from order of Mr Justice Byrne, dated Aug 19, 1897 Aug 31
Oakes, Bevan, & Co v Spooner app of dft from order of Mr Justice Byrne, dated Sept 2, 1897 Sept 8
Williams v Barmouth Urban District Council app of dfts from order of Justices Lawrance and Collins, dated Aug 9, 1897 Oct 6
Same v Same app of dfts from order of Justices Lawrance and Collins, dated Aug 9, 1897 Oct 6

N.B.—The above List contains Chancery, Palatine, and Queen's Bench Final and Interlocutory Appeals set down to Saturday, Oct 9, 1897, inclusive.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1897.

(Continued from p. 848.)

Before Mr. Justice VAUGHAN

WILLIAMS

Companies (Winding-up).

Petitions.

Strand Publishing Co ld (petn of J Simmons & Co ld)

British Cycle Parts Co ld (petn of Scott's Standard Pneumatic Tyre Co ld)

Theatrical Enterprises ld (petn of David Allen & Sons)

Wizard & Co ld (petn of Hall & Meade)

Cambrian Syndicate ld (petn of J Robertson & anr)

Humber & Goddard ld (petn of Lea & Warren)

West Indian and British Guiana Ice Co ld (scheme of arrangement—petn of A S Plews)

Mackelyle British Typewriter ld (petn of London and Northern Debenture Corp ld)

Diamond Jubilee Syndicate ld (petn of E L Smith)

Diamond Jubilee Contract Corp ld (petn of E L Smith)

Amalgamated Syndicates ld (petn of E L Smith)

Para Gas Co ld (petn of S T Butler)

Securities Realization Corp ld (petn of Normal Powder and Ammunition Co ld)

Diamond Jubilee Syndicate (No 2) ld (petn of T M Kelsall)

Chalon Co ld (petn of J B Johnstone & ors)

1897 Jubilee Sites Syndicate ld (petn of T M Kelsall)

Beaton Pneumatic Tyre Co ld (petn of F Stroud)

Mackelyle British Typewriter ld (petn of J Dyer)

London Furnishing Stores ld (petn of B Cohen & Sons)

Chancery Division.

Societe Vinicole de Turquie ld (ptn of Co and shareholders to rescind resolutions)

Manhattan Steamship Co ld & reduced (ptn of Co)

Wrexham Market Hall Cold (memorandum of association—petn of Co)

Rand Investment Corp ld & reduced (petn of Co)

Carnarvonshire & Merionethshire Steamship Co ld and reduced (petn of Co)

Court Summonses.

Companies (Winding-up).

Lyric Club ld (to set aside proofs)

Lands Allotment Co ld (taxation of bill)

London and General Bank ld (for leave to make a set off)

General Credit Co, ld (to appoint new liquidator)

Petroleum Distributing Co, ld (for delivery up of documents)

Continental Metropolitan Tramways Co, ld (as to surplus assets)

Private Investors' Assocn, ld (on claim)

Thurthley Bros ld (on claim)

Odessa Waterworks ld (as to distribution of certain sums)

Stock & Investment Agents ld (for payment of costs to liquidator)

International Society of Auctioneers & Valuers (to vary list of contributories)

Economic Fire Office ld (on claim)

West London & General Permanent

Benefit Building Soc (as to distribution of surplus assets)

T Milnes & Co ld (to reverse decision of liquidator rejecting proof)

Standard Oil Co of Galicia ld (on claim)

Thomas Edward Brinsmead & Sons ld (to vary list of contributories)

Kharaskhoma Exploring & Prospecting Syndicate ld (to confirm conditional contract)

Chancery Division.

Stubber v T Daniel & Co ld (for sale)

Same v Same (for leave to cross-examine)

Same v Same (declare dividend)

Same v Same (for discovery)

Milward v Avill & Smart ld (on claims)

Metropolitan Light Co ld, Cooke v Metropolitan Light Co ld (to vary certificate)

Before Mr. Justice ROMER.

Causes for Trial (with witnesses).

Star Life Assoc Soc v Pepperell act

Hetley v Webber act

Ingram v Langley act

Hautenville v Hautenville act and counter-claim

Newbury v Gibbon act

Cope v Cope act

Stogdon v Wilson act

Knowles v Cohen act

Sudron v Inches act

Croft v Gibbs act

Spottiswoode v Kharaskhoma Exploring, & Syndicate ld act (in liquidation)

Bearman v Ramus act

Pullen v British Medicinal Capsules Co ld act (pleadings to be delivered—No 112 to come on with this)

The Army & Navy Auxiliary Co-operative Supply ld v The Auxiliary Stores ld act

Simmons v Hayward act

The Fifth Provident City, & Co, Building Soc v Perkin act

The Carlshamn Spirit Co ld v De Galinder act

Macklin v Eliot act

Mutton v Peat act

Mercer v Phillips act

Harrison v Wood act

Cove v Chapple act (transferred from Q B D)

The Royal Baking Powder Co v Wright, Crossley, & Co motn to be treated as m f j without pleadings

Morgan v Baylis act and counter-claim

Edison-Bell Phonograph Corp ld v Rigg act

Rootes v Shead act

Locket v Hamlyn & Co act

Wade v Hampton, Urban District Council act

In re Trade Mark, 182,688 of W J Rendell, & Co motn entered in Witness List (to come on with No 96)

Simpson v The Midland Lace Co ld act

Incandescent Gas Light Co ld v New Incandescent, & Co ld act

Hoare v National Telephone Co ld act

In re Fell Beresford v Beresford act & counter-claim

Powell v Morris act

Bramston v Manchester, Sheffield, & Co, Ry Co act

Davis v The Suseman Electric, & Co ld act

In re Preston Preston v Bonney Booth v Bonney act pt hd restored & adjd sums (heard for Byrne, J)

Inman v Bishop Inman v G Scott & Co acts (consolidated)

Brady v Haunan's Gold Estates ld act

Tempest v Teele act

Ridlington v Haydon act

Warsany v Kressel act (transferred from Kekewich, J) to be heard No 80

Symonds v Bellman act

Smith v Brookes act

Congreve v North Wales & Liverpool Ry Committee act

In re Carl Haggenschmader's Patent, No. 10,644 of 1887 and No 13,443 of 1889 petn entered in Witness List

Silverthorne v Link act

In re Birch Kent v Pettitt act

Foulsham v Taylor act

Thomas v Horne act

Wilson v Insurances Corporation ld act

Chevallier v Carter act

Price Fothergill v Urquhart act

The Devon & Somerset Ry Co v Fraser act

Lewis v Newman act

Climax Steel Tube Co v Griffiths & Co act

Hazelidine v Farrant act

De Witte v Addison act, counter-claim, & m f j

Levy v Davis act

Thomas v Penley act

Barnes v De Montmort act

Montagu v Gater act

In re Chard Chard v Chard act

In re The Marie Rose Gold Mining Co ld & Co's Acts motn ordered to go into Witness List

In re Bull Wenn v Bull adjd sums entered into Witness List

In re The Sharrington Combined Pick & Shovel Syndicate ld motn entered in Witness List

In re Hattersley & Jackson's Patent No 22,928 of 1895 ptn entered in Witness List

Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co ld v Reeve act

Anderson v Anderson act

Jackson v Horner act without pleadings

Clarke v Cohen act

Sulley v Sulley act

All Soul's College, Oxford v Haxell act

Mawby v Parker act

Umpleby v Smith act (pleadings to be delivered)

Westwood Manufacturing Co, ld v Scott act (pleadings to be delivered)

The Great Western Ry Co v Jones act

Bates v Ohignell act

O Wilson & Sons v Arden, Hill, & Co act

Dutton & Co (Blackburn ld) v Taylor act

Crosley v Handsworth Woodhouse, & Co, ld act

Priestley v Oxley act

Hobbs v Mills act

Causes for Trial.

(Without Witnesses and Adjourned Summonses.)

Raleigh v Goschen point of law (to come on with adj sums)

Fell v Official Trustee of Charity Lands adj sums restored

In re Von Hangwitz Von Hangwitz v de Wezele act (restored)

Raleigh v Goschen adjd sums

Raleigh v Goschen (interrogatories) adj sums

In re Cecil Manier v O'Connor adj sums

In re McKinnell Le Sueur v McKinnell adj sums

In re Marshall Marshall v Chaplin adj sums

In re Fry Walker v Farmer adj sums

In re Bingham Stuart v Bridges adj sums

In re Earl of Morton and Lord Paulet and V & P Act, 1874 adj sums

In re Shilson Shilson v Shilson adj sums restored

In re Robson Luck v Wilson adj sums

In re Evans Evans v Randall adj sums

In re Velvet & Settled Land Act adj sums

In re Taylor Trotter v Hawkes adj sums

In re Chapman Chapman v Chapman adj sums

Further Considerations.

In re W Taylor Pemberton v Taylor fur con

In re Cozier Hill Bros v Humphreys fur con

Before Mr. Justice BYRN.

Causes for Trial (with witnesses).

Transferred by Order, dated May, 17th, 1897.

Bullivant & Co v Iberian Iron Ore Co ld act

Green v Hatchett act, counter-claim & m f j, and m f j on counter-claim

Clark v Sharp & Co act

Martin v O'Driscoll & Co act

Collins v Cooper act

Grey v Wallace act

Birmingham Breweries ld v Jameson act

Parr v Tompson act

Sitwell v Worrall act

Snapper v Fox act

Griffiths v Marquess of Bute act

In re The Truffault Cycle & Tube Manufacturing Co ld & Co's Acts motn entered in Witness List

Thomson v Thomson act

Clarke v Odhams act

Rice v Rice act, counter-claim, & m f j

Bower v Browne act

In re Marriott, Marriott v Marriott act

Hawthorne v Scott act

Marquis of Abergavenny v Parsons act

Ibbetson v Clarkson act

Bartlett v Spilking & Co act

Day v Challis act

Ward v Mayor, & Co of Portsmouth act

Universal Industrial Syndicate ld v Eadie act

In re Eagle Cardinal v Eagle act

Tanton v Reeve act

Brook v Brook act

Birkenshaw v Hooley act

Tuckey v Barrett act

Loock v Fortescue act

Schroeder v Harris act

Crip v Swann act (Cambridge D R)

Ellison v Fawcett act

Haigh v Colman & Baker act

Hyndman v Crawford act

Fielden v Mayor, & Co of Morley act

Matthews v Sherrin act

Mytton v Evans act

Isaacs v Towell act

Williamson v Haggas act

The Home & Colonial Stores Ltd v
World's Tea Co act
Brickwell v Faldio act
In re Robinson, Robinson v Robin-
son act
Hickins & Son v Plant act
L de Rothschild v Miles act
In re Hughes, Faber v Gye act
Owen & Co Ltd v The Barry Ry Co
act
In re Lucas, Govett v Lucas act &
two third-party notices of dft
Schwabe
Brown v Collings act
Lyons v Oakahette act
Groom v Ricci act
Wickett v Gingell, Son, & Co act
Attorney-General v Dinas Steam
Colliery Co Ltd act
Lewin v Hood act
Abrahams v Partridge act set
down by order

Robertson v Gavin act
In re Oakley, March v Oakley act
In re Powell, Powell v Powell act
Holthouse v Deenan act
Dessau v Grueber act
Roberts v Ormond act
Genn v East Kerrier Rural District
Council act
Bernard v Nash act
Bateman v Hertz act (plt dead)
Way v Way adjd summs entered
in witness list
Roe v Crews act
Ecclesiastical Commrs for England
v Pinney act
Fricker v Van Grutten act
Stepney v Barry Port & Gwend-
reath Valley Ry Co act
Fellow v Ohly act
Ryves v Ryves act
Kingswell v MacAndrew act
Lake v Archer Burton act

Middlesex, Westminster Davis v Bally county court dft's app
Southampton Lewis v Poole magistrate's case
Met Pol Dist The Queen v A R Cluer Esq, Met Pol Mag & Lewis (expte
London County Council) nisi to hear summs
Same London County Council v Davis magistrate's case
Pembrokeshire, Haverfordwest Norton & Co v Robinson county court
plt's app
London Clarke v London & India Docks Joint Committee county court
dfts' app
Lancashire, Manchester Merchant v Illingsworth & ors county court
dfts' app
Met Pol Dist London County Council v Foulkes magistrate's case
Southport Baker v Williams magistrate's case
Yorkshire, W R Wells v Pell & ors quarter sessions special case appli-
cant's app
Northwich, Salt District The Queen v Northwich Salt Compensation
Board (expte Salt Union Ltd) Nisi for certiorari for proceedings (Rate
and Regulations under Brine Pumping, &c, Act, 1891)
Westmoreland, Kendall Jacques v Strickland county court dft's app
Middlesex, Shoreditch Seaman v Fairhead county court dft's app
Southampton Gray v Sylvester magistrate's case
Yorkshire, Halifax Morley v Carter county court Morley's app
Lancashire Mayor, &c, of Liverpool v Brady magistrate's case
Somerset, Bath Rubie v Jarvis county court dft's app
Met Pol Dist Murphy v Arrow magistrate's case
Durham Gallagher v Rudd & ors quarter sessions special case appli-
cant's app
Kent, Greenwich Medway v Greenwich Linoleum Co county court
dfts' app
Surrey, Wandsworth Field v Dawney & Co county court dfts' app
Met Pol Dist The Queen v F Lushington, Esq, Met Pol Mag & Salmon
and Gluckstein (expte Kirshenboim) nisi for mandamus to state case
Norfolk, Great Yarmouth Baron v Tooke (M A Tooke, clmt) county court
plt's app
Middlesex, Clerkenwell Roberts v Curlyne county court dft's app
Met Pol Dist London County Council v Aylesbury Dairy Co Ltd magis-
trate's case
Pontracot Pontefract Park Trustees v Pontefract Union quarter sessions
special case respondents' app
Same Hartley & ors v Same quarter sessions special case respondents'
app
Kent The Queen v Budden & anr, Esqs, JJ, & Brooke (expte Bradley)
Nisi for certiorari for order
Carnarvonshire Williams v Llandudno District Council magistrate's
case
County of London The Queen v Preston & anr, Esqs, JJ, & Sharp (expte
Parrent) nisi for certiorari and conviction
Surrey, Southwark Green v Stoneham (Wright, clmt) county court
plt's app
Margate The Queen v E Maltby, Esq & or, JJ and Farndale (expte Ladd)
nisi to state case
Yorkshire, Huddersfield Peace v Senior & Sons county court plt's
app
Lancashire, Manchester Burne v Braddock county court dft's app
London Royal College of Music & ors v United Vestry of St Margaret
and St John the Evangelist, Westminster & ors quarter sessions
special case 12 & 13 Vict c 45, s 11

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1897.

SPECIAL PAPER.

For Judgment.

Younghusband v Metropolitan District Railway Co special case
For Argument.
In re an Arbitr between Gubbins & anr and The London and Blackwall Ry
Co and The Great Eastern Railway Co s o referred to Arbitrator
special case
In re an Arbitr between the London County Council & The City of London
Brewery Co special case
The London County Council v The London Hydraulic Power Co special
case
In re an Arbitr between Spillers & Bakers, Ltd, and H Leatham & Sons
special case
In re an Arbitr between W Smith and T W Galloway special case

OPPOSED MOTIONS.

For Argument.

Ward v Plymouth & Stonehouse Gas Light and Coke Co s o for report
of Official Referee
In re an Arbitr between the Matlock Bath Gas Light & Coke Co, Ltd and the
Matlock Bath and Scarthin Nick Urban District Council s o award
referred to Arbitrator
Harrington v Gatis (s o for security)
In re a Solicitor, Expte Incorporated Law Soc
In re an Arbitration between R J Dent and Thomlinson & anr
In re an Arbitration between Collins & Frommer
Ball v Williams & ors
Mudeley v Greenwood
In re an Arbitration between Becker & Co and the Cairns Timber Estate
and Wood Pulp Co Ltd
Frankenstein v Gavin's House-to-House Cycle & Cold & anr
In re H A Farman Expte P P Truman
In re an Arbitration between A L Bindley and Bindley & Son Ltd
In re an Arbitration between Griffith & Griffith
Grant v Hillam
Clark v Pountney
In re a Solicitor, Expte Incorporated Law Soc
Harding (trading, &c) v Pooley
In re an Arbitration between Walter Barrand and John Dawson

CROWN PAPER.

For Judgment.

Yorkshire, W R The Queen v The Justices of the West Riding of York
(expte Shaw) Nisi for mandamus to hear app (o a v April 5, coram Cave
and Lawrence, JJ)

For Argument.

Lancashire, Colne Foulds v Garnett county court dft's app
Pembrokeshire The Queen v Mayor, &c, of Pembroke, Expte Local
Government Board nisi for mandamus to obey order of Local Govern-
ment Board
Devonshire, Plymouth Bellamy & Co v Lunn & Co county court dft's app
Sussex The Queen v The Justices of Hastings & Graves (expte Bradley)
sums for prohibition referred from chambers
Birkenhead The Hindustan RS Co Ltd v Pocock quarter sessions special
case rpt's app
Middlesex, Westminster Phillips v London School Board county
court plt's app
Middlesex, Westminster Cockerton v London School Board county
court plt's app
Kent, Greenwich Knight v Andrews & anr county court dft's app
Derbyshire Stokes v Arkwright magistrate's case
Sussex, Brighton Buckwell v Norman county court plt's app
Middlesex, Shoreditch Seaman v Fairhead county court dft's app
Middlesex, Brentford Hieatt v Dessau county court dft's app
Essex The Queen v B L Howard, Esq & ors, JJ, &c (expte Speer and anr)
nisi for mandamus to hear complaint

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

ROTA OF REGISTRARS IN ATTENDANCE ON

Date.	APPEAL COURT		MR. JUSTICE	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	North.	Stirling.
Monday, Nov.	1	Mr. Lave	Mr. Ward	Mr. Carrington
Tuesday	2	Pugh	Pemberton	Jackson
Wednesday	3	Lave	Ward	Carrington
Thursday	4	Pugh	Pemberton	Jackson
Friday	5	Lave	Ward	Carrington
Saturday	6	Pugh	Pemberton	Jackson
Date.	MR. JUSTICE		MR. JUSTICE	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	South.	Stirling.
Monday, Nov.	1	Mr. Holt	Mr. Bess	Mr. Bess
Tuesday	2	Godfrey	Leach	King
Wednesday	3	Holt	Bess	Farmer
Thursday	4	Godfrey	Leach	King
Friday	5	Holt	Bess	Farmer
Saturday	6	Godfrey	Leach	King

The probate and matrimonial causes set down for trial will be taken in the following order:—Special jury causes from Friday, October 29th to Thursday, November 18th inclusive. Probate and defended matrimonial causes for hearing before the Court itself from Friday, November 19th, to Thursday, December 9th. Common jury causes will be taken on and after Friday, December 10th. Divisional Court, Tuesdays, November 2nd and December 7th. Summones before the Judges will be heard at 11 a.m., and motions will be heard in court at noon on Monday, October 25th, and each succeeding Monday during the sittings. Probate and matrimonial special jury causes will form one list, and be taken in the order in which they are set down. Probate and defended matrimonial causes will form one list, and be taken in the order in which they are set down. Probate and matrimonial common jury causes will form one list, and be taken in the order in which they are set down. Summones before the registrars will be heard at the Probate Registry, Somerset House, on each Tuesday and Friday during the sittings at 11.30 a.m. All papers for motions on Mondays must be left in the Contentious Department of the Principal Probate Registry at Somerset House before 2 p.m. on the preceding Wednesday.

THE PROPERTY MART.

SALES OF ENSUING WEEK.

- Nov. 2.—Messrs. DEBBENHAM, TEWTON, PARKER, & BRIDGESWATER, at the Mart, at 2 p.m., Freehold Property in Euston-road, covering an area of 5,894 square feet. Solicitor, S. T. Kingston, Esq., London. (See advertisement, this week, p. 3.) Also Freehold and Copyhold Investments, at present producing over £3,000 per annum; secured upon Properties at Blackfriars and Southwark. Solicitor, E. Walter Haines, Esq., London. (See advertisement, Oct. 9, p. 4.)
- Nov. 3.—Messrs. EOWEN FOX & BOUSFIELD, at the Mart, at 2 p.m., Freehold Estate in Cavendish-square; let at £1,500 per annum. Solicitors, Messrs. Walfords, London. (See advertisement, Oct. 16, p. 5.)
- Nov. 2.—Messrs. CHARLES & TURBET, at the Mart, at 2 p.m., Freehold Ground-rents amounting to £1,100 per annum; secured upon mansions in Chelsea. Solicitors, Messrs. G. F. Hudson, Matthews, & Co., London. See advertisement, Oct. 9, p. 4.)
- Nov. 4.—Messrs. H. E. FOSTER & CRANFIELD, at the Mart, at 2 p.m.:

REVERSIONS:

- To one-fifth of a Trust Fund, value £34,000, in Consols and India Stock; lady aged 63. Solicitors, Snow, Snow, & Fox, London.
- To a Moiety of a Trust Fund, value £280, secured upon freehold properties at Gloucester; lady aged 78; provided reversioner, aged 48, survive her; with policies. Solicitors, Messrs. Eugene Goddard & Aldridge, London.
- To one-fifth of a Trust Fund of £48 East India Railway Annuity; gentleman aged 88. Solicitors, Messrs. Simmons & Simmons, London.
- To a Moiety of a Freehold Residence at Newbury, producing £36 per annum; lady aged 56. Solicitors, Messrs. Hubbard & Spencer, London.
- To one-sixth of a Trust Estate, value £35,000, Railway and Corporation Stock; lady aged 63. Solicitor, H. Stanley-Jones, Esq., London.
- To one-fourth of a Trust Estate, value £2,124, in Consols and Railway Stock; lady aged 45. Solicitors, Messrs. Ward, Bowie, & Co., London.
- To one-sixth of a Trust Estate, value £17,854, Consols, Corporation Stock, and Freeholds; lady aged 47. Solicitors, Messrs. Upton & Britton, London.

ANNUITY:

- Of £200, payable during the life of a gentleman aged 32, secured by Family Estate in Ireland, rental value £3,000 per annum. Solicitor, H. Stanley-Jones, Esq., London.

POLICIES:

- For £2,000, £1,500, £900.

SHARES:

- In Bagot Tyre Co. and Lee Lamp Patent Co. Solicitors, Messrs. Mear & Fowler, London.

(See advertisements, this week, back page.)

WARNING TO INTENDING HOUSE PURCHASERS AND LESSORS.—Before purchasing or renting a house, have the Sanitary Arrangements thoroughly Examined, Tested, and Reported Upon by an Expert from Messrs. Carter Bros., 65, Victoria-street, Westminster. Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. (Established 21 years.)—[ADVT.]

WINDING UP NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Oct. 23.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

- BOYRILL, LIMITED (OLD COMPANY).—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 3, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to John Lawson Johnson, Andrew Walker, and William Adolphus Harris, 30, Farringdon st, City of London. Creditors are required, on or before Nov 22, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Edward James Wickenden, 63, Finsbury-pavement. Edell & Gordon, 4, King st, Chancery, solicitors to liquidator.
- BARTER SYNDICATE, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 13, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Mr. David Amey, 37, Old Jewry.
- ELM CYCLES CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 22, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to S. P. Derbyshire, Bestwick bldgs, Wheeler gate, Nottingham.
- FOREIGN MINES EXPLORATION CO., LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 13, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Mr. David Amey, 37, Old Jewry.
- GAINSBOROUGH FRUIT, VEGETABLE, AND PROVISION CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William Duckering, 53, Southolme, Gainsborough. Hayes & Ss, Gainsborough, solicitors.
- GOODWIN BROTHERS, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Stephen Weston Turpin, Eldon chhrs, Wheeler gate, Nottingham. Clifton, Nottingham, solicitor to liquidator.
- JOHN WAGSTAFF & CO., LIMITED.—Peta for winding up, presented Oct 30, directed to be heard on Nov 3. Emmet & Co, 14, Bloomsbury sq, agents for Robert Innes, Manchester, solicitors for petra. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov 2.
- JOSEPH MARSHALL & SONS, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 6, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Geo. F. Norton and Arthur Marshall, 23, John William st, Huddersfield.
- MANCHESTER CO-OPERATIVE CYCLE MANUFACTURING SOCIETY, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts and claims, to Harry Hemmell, Arkwright bldgs, Miller st, Manchester.
- ASTON & CO., MANCHESTER, solicitors for liquidator.
- SPILLER & CO., LIMITED.—Peta for winding up, presented Sept 15, directed to be heard on Oct 27. Henry I. Coburn, 54, Leadenhall st, solicitor for petra. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 26.
- WATER SHOW AND CONCERTS, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 30, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to C. W. Cornish, 1, Gresham bldgs, liquidator.
- WILLIAM WRAGG, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts and claims to Percy Raglan Sewell and Henry Anthony Birrell, Yorkergate, Malton. H. W. & E. FORTUNE, solicitors to liquidators.

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

- DIRECT AUTOMATIC STOCKS SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Peta for winding up, presented Oct 20, directed to be heard at St George's Hall, Liverpool, on Monday, Nov 1, at 10.30. Sale & Co, 29, Booth st, Manchester, solicitors for petra. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 30.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

- FLOORS UNITED BENEFIT SOCIETY, Royal Oak Inn, Floors, Weeton, Northampton. Oct 13.
- HEARTS OF OAK BENEFIT SOCIETY, Globe Inn, Old Town, Croydon, Surrey. Oct 13.
- IMPERIAL PHILANTHROPIC SICK AND BURIAL DIVIDING FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Imperial Hotel, Sutton St Helena, Lanch. Oct 13.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 26.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

- ACCLES, LIMITED.—Peta for winding up, presented Oct 20, directed to be heard on Nov 3. Belfrage & Co, 35, John st, Bedford row, agents for Reece & Harris, 53, New st, Birmingham, solicitors for petra. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov 2.
- COMMEMORATION SYNDICATE No. 2, LIMITED.—Peta for winding up, presented Oct 20, directed to be heard on Nov 3. W. H. Smith & Son, Gresham House, Old Broad st, solicitors for petra. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov 2.
- COMMEMORATION SYNDICATE No. 3, LIMITED.—Peta for winding up, presented Oct 21, directed to be heard on Nov 3. W. H. Smith & Son, Gresham House, Old Broad st, solicitors for petra. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov 2.
- COMMEMORATION SYNDICATE No. 4, LIMITED.—Peta for winding up, presented Oct 20, directed to be heard on Nov 3. W. H. Smith & Son, Gresham House, Old Broad st, solicitors for petra. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov 2.
- DAYTON COAL AND IRON CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 10, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William Barclay Peat, 3, Lotherby Hollams & Co, Mincing lane, solicitors to liquidator.
- DIAMOND JEWELLERS ASSOCIATION SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Peta for winding up, presented Oct 19, directed to be heard on Nov 3. W. H. Smith & Son, Gresham House, Old Broad st, solicitors for petra. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov 2.
- GLOBE ENGINEERING CO., LIMITED.—Peta for winding up, presented Oct 19, directed to be heard on Nov 3. George Bown Hestall, 10, Ironmonger lane, solicitor for petra. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov 2.
- MINERAL MINING CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 30, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to George Frederick Wynne, Plas Gwyn, Miners, nr Wrexham. Walker & Co, Chester, solicitors to liquidator.
- SECOND BRIG PROCESSION SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Peta for winding up, presented Oct 21, directed to be heard on Nov 3. Beall & Co, Throgmorton House, Cophall avenue, solicitors for petra. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov 2.
- RICHARD SPURGEON, LIMITED.—Peta for winding up, presented Oct 18, directed to be heard on Wednesday, Nov 3. T. Durant, 5, Guildhall chhrs, Basinghall st, solicitors for petra. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov 2.
- SEDGWICK & CO., LIMITED.—Peta for winding up, presented Oct 19, directed to be heard on Nov 3. Phelps & Co, 22, Aldermanbury, solicitors for petra. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov 2.
- SOUTHOATE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 26, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to E. W. Helps, Bank chhrs, Bridgewater. Syms, 70, Queen Victoria st, solicitor.
- SOUTH RAMP PROPRIETARY CO., LIMITED.—Peta for winding up, presented Oct 22, directed to be heard on Nov 3. Gordon & Son, 51, Lincoln's inn fields, solicitors for petra. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 25.
- STENOGRAPHIC ADVERTISING AND SUPPLY CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 11, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to John Fyvie, 60, Queen Victoria st.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

- EMERALD LODGE OF ROYAL SHEPHERDS FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Craven Heifer Inn, Whalley New rd, Blackburn, Lancashire. Oct 13.
- BUTTON LIBERAL CLUB SOCIETY, 172, High st, Sutton, Surrey. Oct 13.

CREDITORS' NOTICES.

UNDER 22 & 23 VICT. CAP. 35.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Oct. 15.

- AINSWORTH, HOUGHTON, Accrington, Tripe Dresser Oct 30 Haworth & Broughton, Accrington.
- ASHLEY, ALICE LOUISE, Cyffdy Llanwrst, Denbigh Dec 1 David Jones & Roberts, Llanwrst.
- ATTENBOROUGH, SARAH EMMA, Muswell Hill Nov 20 Wright, Lincoln's inn fields.
- BEWICK, THOMAS JOHN, Idlesleigh mansions, Westminster Nov 13 Montagu & Co, Bucklersbury.
- BLOFIELD, Mrs ELIZABETH ELLER, Chester Oct 30 Potts & Co, Chester.
- BODILLY, THOMAS HACKER, Penzance Nov 20 Trythall & Bodilly, Alverton.
- BOLLANS, THOMAS, Bradford, Plumber Nov 5 Gardiner & Jeffery, Bradford.
- BOUCHER, EMMA, Bath Nov 18 Stone & Co, Bath.
- BROOKE, ELIZABETH MARY, Southsea Nov 11 Ravenscroft & Co, John st, Bedford row.
- BROCK, JOHN BARKER, Chester Dec 25 Chapman & Co, Manchester.
- CLEWORTH, JOSEPH, and HELEN MARY CUFF, Eastbourne ter, Hyde Pk Nov 13 Jennings & Chater, Chancery ln.
- CLEW, ARTHUR WILLIAM, Adelaide, S Australia Nov 11 Blyth & Co, Gresham House.
- COHEN, EDITH BEATRICE, Hampstead Nov 8 Myer, London Wall.
- COTTAM, JOHN, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, Farmer Nov 1 Talbot & Rhesam, Milnthorpe.
- COULSON, WILLIAM, Newcastle upon Tyne, Hatter Nov 13 Richardson, Newcastle upon Tyne.
- COOKE, ANN, Flax Bourton, Somerset Nov 30 Simmons & Co, Bath.
- DAVIES, CATHERINE, Rhyl, Flint Nov 1 Roe-Browne, Wrexham.
- DAVIES, JESSIE, Cardigan Oct 30 Jenkins & Evans, Cardigan.
- DRACON, ELLEN, Lambeth Nov 13 Carr, Cannon st.
- DOVER, JOHN, Oakden, nr Bedford, York, Woollen Manufacturer Nov 18 Cooper & Goodger, Newcastle on Tyne.
- DOUTHWAITE, JANE, Shap, Westmoreland Nov 11 Arnison & Co, Penrith.
- DOUTHWAITE, MARGARET, Shap, Westmoreland Nov 11 Arnison & Co, Penrith.
- FIELD, GEORGE, Chislehurst, Job Master Nov 13 Cooper, Leighton Buzzard.
- GOLDSCHMIDT, EMIL, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, Merchant Nov 30 Hollams & Co, Mincing lane.
- HARRIS, MARY ANN, Brighton Nov 11 Roscoe & Hincks, Christopher st, Finsbury sq.
- HENKENS, JOHN, Bristol, Chemist Nov 23 Trapnell, Bristol.
- HOWES, THOMAS, Marden, Kent, Farmer Oct 26 Hinds & Son, Goudhurst.
- HOOKE, FATHER FRANCES, Plymouth Nov 11 Ravenscroft & Co, John st, Bedford row.
- HORA, MARY ANN, Hansard, Penzance Nov 30 Trythall & Bodilly, Alverton.
- HUGHES, Gen Sir WILLIAM TEMPLER, KCB, Bovey Tracey, Devon Nov 11 Battisill & Boulditch, Exeter.
- KET, HARRIET, Fulford, York Nov 30 Smithson & Teasdale, York.
- KNUDLEY, ISAAC, East Finchley Nov 22 Godwin & Son, Wool Exchange.
- LACK, JAMES, Westmilklock, Cumberland, Farmer Nov 11 Arnison & Co, Penrith.

MASON, WILLIAM WOODLEY, King William st Dec 15 Simpson & Collingford, Graces-
church st
MERRITT, PHILIP JOHN, Tynemouth, Civil Engineer Nov 16 Cooper & Goodger, New-
castle on Tyne
MILNER, WILLIAM DAVID, Borough High st Nov 23 Nash & Co, Queen st
MURPHY, SARAH, Worcester Nov 19 Talbot, Kidderminster
OLIVER, JOSEPH AUGUST, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Broker Nov 30 Dale & Co, Cornhill
PARKER, SIR GEORGE SAMUEL BROOKS, Alton, Southampton Nov 9 Downie, Alton
PECK, JONATHAN JOHNSON, Long Sutton, Lincoln Nov 9 Mossop & Mossop, Long
Sutton
PROCTOR, MARY, Nottingham Nov 27 Sands, Nottingham
ROBBINS, FREDERICK, Devizes, Wilts Nov 13 Marshall, Devizes
ROTHWELL JAMES, Halliwell, Lancs Nov 15 Greenhalgh & Cannon, Bolton
SMITH, EDWARD FRANCIS, Upper Norwood, Stevedore Nov 25 Anderson & Sons, Iron-
monger ln
STOFFORD, SAMUEL, Andeshaw, Lancs, Bookseller Nov 16 Jno Clayton & Son, Ashton
under Lyne
STURTON, SAMUEL, Plymouth Nov 27 Adams & Croft, Plymouth
TYLER, ADELAIDE ANNE, Eastbourne Nov 15 Matilda Henrietta Derham, Lancaster gate
URBORNE, JOHN, Frittenden, Kent, Farmer Nov 3 Hinds & Son, Goudhurst
WARD, ANNE, South Hampstead Nov 15 Adams & Adams, Clement's inn
WHEELER, ELIZABETH, Newport, Salop Nov 17 Holmes, Shifnal
WICKHAM, WILLIAM, Binsted Wyke, Southampton, M P Nov 9 Downie, Alton
WILSON, Captain BELFORD RANDOLPH, Greywell, nr Wynchfield, Hants Nov 30 C & S
Harrison & Co, Bedford row
WRIGHT, JAMES, Sandford, Devon, Farmer Nov 15 F E & H O Smith, Crediton
London Gazette—TUESDAY, Oct. 19.

ALLEN, CAROLINE ELIZA SHEPHERD, Gt Cumberland pl, Hyde pk Dec 11 Hicks & Son,
Gray's inn sq
ASTON, EDWARD, Liverpool, Hairdresser Nov 15 Kelly, Liverpool
BAILY, JOSEPH WILSON, Tattershall, Lincoln Dec 1 Peaks & Co, Stamford
BASCOMBE, JAMES WILLIAM GOODRIDGE, Ramegate Nov 23 W Hills, Margate
BARDESLAY, GEORGE, Sherwood, Notts, Butcher Dec 1 Clifton, Nottingham
BUTCHER, ANN, Newcastle upon Tyne Dec 9 Joel & Parsons, Newcastle upon Tyne
BUSTON, JAMES WILLIAM, Burley, Leeds, Laundry Proprietor Nov 18 Cousins &
Cousins, Leeds
CARELL, ABRAHAM, Norwich, Norfolk, Farmer Nov 15 Preston & Son, Norwich
COLLARD, HARRIET, Fimble Nov 13 Tucker & Co, Serie st, Lincoln's inn
CROSS, EMILY JEFFREYS, Grassendale, Lancs Dec 1 Toulmin & Co, Liverpool
DART, THOMAS LENDON, Worcester, Saddler Nov 10 Lambert & Rogers, Malvern
DOVE, RICHARD, Brixton hill, Corn Merchant Nov 13 Butcher, Wood st, Cheapside
ELLIOTT, HARRIETT, Yeovil, Somerset Nov 25 H S & S Walke, Yeovil
FANE, JOHN, Nottingham, Hosiery Manufacturer Nov 30 Johnstone & Williams,
Nottingham
FISSELL, HODGSON, Crofton, Cumberland, Farmer Nov 11 Sewell, Carlisle
GOODE, SIR HENRY DANIEL, Clewer Park, nr Windsor Dec 14 Merriman & Co, Austin
Friars
GOODWIN, JOHN, Newark on Trent, Brewer Dec 1 Clifton, Nottingham
GRIFFITHS, Captain JOHN, Rhuddlan, Flint, Master Mariner Nov 22 Pierce-Lewis,
Rhyd
HARRISON, JOHN MOORE, Derby, Chemist Nov 1 Taylor & Co, Derby
HOGG, ADAM, Bowdon, Chester, Merchant Nov 30 Sale & Co, Manchester
JACKSON, SOPHIA, Gt Yarmouth Nov 26 Wiltshire & Son, Gt Yarmouth
KENT, ISAAC, Haggerstone, Fish Curer Nov 24 Smith, Charles sq, Hoxton
KENTON, JOHN, Ashford, Kent Dec 6 J D Norwood, Ashford
MAILETT, JANE ELIZA, Margate Nov 26 Walter Hills, Margate
MERRY, JOHN DAW, Falmouth, Shipowner Nov 16 Jenkins, Falmouth
MOORE, MARY ANN, Calverton, Nottingham Dec 1 Clifton, Nottingham
OSALDSTON, LUTTLTON FREDERICK, Hatfield, Herts, Surgeon Nov 8 William Dorant,
Victoria st, St Albans
PAINE, WILLIAM, East Sutton, Kent Dec 1 Stanning, Maidstone
PARKIN, WILLIAM, Southampton, Solicitor Nov 23 Wm Perkins & Co, Southampton
PINE, JOHN, Hornsey Nov 30 J E & H South, King William st
PHEENINGTON, ALICE, Chesham, Manchester Nov 19 Collier & Carver, Manchester
RICHARDSON, SAMUEL, Mansfield, Nottingham, Coal Agent Nov 18 Alcock, Mansfield
SMITH, SYDNEY GEORGE, Regency st, Westminster, Licensed Victualler Nov 26 Barham,
Eldon st
SPITTLE, ELIZA, Gunnersbury Dec 15 Hamlin & Co, Fleet st
STRETON, HENRY, Mexborough, York Nov 15 Saunders & Nicholsons, Wath upon
Dearne, nr Rotherham
SWANE, WILLIAM, Gorleston, Suffolk, Farmer Nov 26 Wiltshire & Sons, Great Yar-
mouth
TATLIN, HENRY, Idsworth, Hants Nov 18 Pearce & Son, Portsea
TOWNSEND, ANDREW EDWARD, Huntley st, Licensed Victualler Nov 30 Shaen & Co,
Bedford row
URWIN, ELIZABETH, Coggeshall, Essex Dec 8 Beaumont & Son, Coggeshall
VAUGHAN, JOHN, Market Weighton, York, Butcher Dec 6 Robson, Pocklington
WATSON, CHRISTOPHER STACY, Gt Yarmouth, Merchant Nov 23 Wiltshire & Son, Great
Yarmouth
WEBB, THOMAS, Ryde, I of W Nov 30 Philpott, Bartholomew close
London Gazette—FRIDAY, Oct. 22.

BAKER, ROY JAMES, Winchester Nov 30 F I & J O Warner, Winchester
BLACKMAN, PETER, Bishop's Waltham, Farmer Nov 18 Oster, Bishop's Waltham
BUCKLE, JOSEPH, York Dec 1 Cowling & Swift, York
BURNIDE, SAMUEL, Bradford, Fanny Draper Nov 30 Freeman, Bradford
CARTER, ALICIA ELIZABETH LAWTON, Liverpool Dec 1 Smith, Liverpool
CHANDRELL, HUMPHRY B, Burblton, Surrey Nov 15 Criddle & Co, Piccadilly
CHURCH, JOHN CHRISTIAN, Lee, Kent Dec 1 Stones & Co, Finsbury cres
CRADOCK, JAMES, Bootle, Lancs Nov 23 Banks & Co, Liverpool
CRANE, ARTHUR HAMILTON, Devonport Nov 26 Gattard & Co, Suffolk st, Pall Mall
East
CRUMERANK, GEORGE, Bath Dec 4 Hargrove & Co, Victoria st
CUTBERT, JOHN, Limehouse Nov 23 Syrett, Finsbury paynt

CHARTERIS, OF DUNDAS, Right Honourable Lady JANE, Bruton st Nov 23 Warrons,
Gt Russell st
FILMER, JOHN, Fluskey, Kent, Licensed Victualler Nov 1 Kingsford & Drake, Ashford,
Kent
FISCHER, HANNAU, Weybridge Dec 4 Lovell & Co, Gray's inn sq
FLINT, LOUISA, Derby Nov 30 Mackay, Liverpool
FLOYD, ANNA MARIA, Plymouth Nov 30 Rodd, jun, East Stonehouse
FLOYD, THOMAS, Plymouth, Labourer Nov 30 Rodd, jun, East Stonehouse
GILFILLAN, ELIZA, Bowdon, Chester Dec 10 Sale & Co, Manchester
GODDARD, CHARLES CURTIS, Stockbridge, Hants, Labourer Nov 30 Longman, Andover,
Hants
GOODWIN, CAROLINE, Hanley, Staffs Nov 1 Challinors, Hanley
GOOD, JOHN GARNETT, Nottingham, Curr Factor Nov 15 Wells & Hind, Nottingham
HODGKINSON, JAMES HENRY, Derby Oct 30 Thistlethwaite, Manchester
IVER, HENRY, Limehouse Dec 1 Dinn, Gresham bldg
JERKYN, KATE, Pontypridd, Stationer Nov 3 Morgan & Co, Pontypridd
LACEY, JOHN, Westwick, Norfolk, Farmer Nov 30 Prior, Norwich
LAOTH, EDWARD WATSON, Ryde, I of W Nov 27 Coldcott & Bowden, Basinghall st
MADGETT, PAUL, York ter, Regent's Park Nov 30 Collis & Mallam, Old Serjeants'
inn
MERRITT, FREDERICK, Piccadilly Dec 1 Stones & Co, Finsbury cres
PAYNE, JANE MARIA, Gt Castle st, Cavendish sq Dec 1 Atchurley, Arundel st
PREYER, GEORGE, South Lambeth, Builder Nov 30 Mann & Crimp, Essex st, Strand
PHIPPS, THOMAS, Caeneston, Gloucester Dec 22 Whitehall & Sons, Stroud
SCHOLDS, JAMES, Oswaldtwistle, Lancs, Grocer Nov 12 Reddish, Church
Spence, Ann Wormald, Leeds Nov 30 John Bowling & Son, Leeds
STEEL, RICHARD FREDERICK, South Hackney Dec 1 Stones & Co, Finsbury cres
WALMELEY, SOPHIA, Gt Lever, nr Bolton Nov 23 R & R O Winder, Bolton
WALTERS, GEORGE THEODORE, Fodge Nov 25 Carr & Martin, Gt Tower st
WEST, JOSEPH WILLIAM, Islington Nov 16 Kimber & Co, Watling st
WIDOWSON, JOHN, Ilkeston, Derby Nov 30 Searby, Ilkeston
WORTHINGTON, EDWARD NEWHAM, Manchester, Surveyor Dec 1 Sale & Co, Man-
chester
YEOHANS, THOMAS, High Holborn, Builder Nov 11 Rogers, Chancery ln

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 26.

ANGELINETTA, ROCCO, St Thomas's rd, Cabinet Manufacturer Dec 22 Mills & Co,
Brunswick pl, City rd
BLANCHARD, JOSEPH, Norwood Nov 22 Wansley & Co, Moorgate st
BOON, THOMAS, Appledore, Kent Nov 30 Dawes, Ryde
BREWSTER, MARIA, Heigham, Norwich Dec 8 Francis & Back, Norwich
BUNCE, ROBERT, Wootton, Berks, Farmer Nov 25 Challoner & Son, Oxford
CHAUDRY, JOHN, Oxford, Farmer Dec 18 T & A E Mace, Chipping Norton
CLIFFORD, LOUISA ANN, Cheltenham Dec 8 W & C H Joseph, Cheltenham
COOPER, REV JAMES, Ilfracombe Dec 1 Finch & Chantler, Ilfracombe
CROSSFIELD, REV THOMAS, Worcester Dec 1 Campbell & March, Worcester
DEAN, ISAAC, Altrincham, Brickmaker Dec 3 Nicholls & Co, Altrincham
DIXON, SAMUEL, Wine Shipper, Crutched Friars Dec 1 Hamilton Gladstone, Gloucester
Regent's Park
EVANS, ELIZABETH EVANS, Mile End Nov 25 King & Jenkins, Abchurch lane
FARMER, BENJAMIN, Newport, Mon Nov 30 Farrar, Halifax
FARMILOR, WILLIAM, Clapham Dec 1 Rundle & Nobrow, Basinghall st
FORSTER, WILLIAM, Seaham Harbour, Durham, Architect Nov 30 Wright, Seaham Harbour
FRANCIS, FRANCIS EDWARD, Cleveland row, St James's Nov 23 Croome & Sons, Lan-
caster pl, Strand
GIBBOURN, SAMUEL, Atherstone, Warwick Nov 22 Sale, Atherstone
GRIFFIN, STEPHEN, Norwood Nov 23 Walker, Arundel st, Strand
HAMILTON, ANNE, Haverstock Hill Nov 23 Hughes & Masterman, New Broad st
HAMILTON, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Haverstock Hill Nov 23 Hughes & Masterman, New
Broad st
HARDEN, HENRY COLIN, Ryde, Sussex Nov 30 Dawes, Ryde
HARRIS-BURLAND, ELIZABETH HARDING, Gloucester Dec 11 Lovell & Co, Gray's inn sq
KEWARD, LUCY SUTTON, Haverstock Hill Nov 30 Aldous & Welfare, Coleman st
LARGE, ELIZA CHARLOTTE, Kenot, Oxford Dec 2 Large & Son, Leamington
LAYTON, MARY ANN, Newcastle upon Tyne Dec 1 Stanton & Atkinson, Newcastle upon
Tyne
LEAMAN, THOMAS SHANLAND, Torquay Dec 6 J & S P Pope, Exeter
LYELL, DAVID, Ardwick, Lancs Nov 26 Day & Co, Norfolk st, Strand
MATTHEWS, ELIZABETH, Bridgend, Glam Nov 30 Rees & Gwyn, Cowbridge
MULLINS, JOHN, Stillorgan, co Dublin Dec 1 Burton, Dublin
NUTTING, MARGARET MARDON, Greenwich Dec 9 Whale, Cannon st
MAINWARING, ARTHUR EDWARD, Ellerker, Onslow, Alresford, Hants Nov 30 Shield & Market-
new, Alresford
RAINFORD, THE REV MARCUS, Putney Nov 25 Rawlinson, Bedford row
RAY, RICHARD, Maresfield, Sussex, Farmer Dec 1 Dawson, Uckfield, Sussex
REASON, WILLIAM, Stoke Newington Nov 22 Lanes & Ward, Eldon st
REVER, HENRY CHARLES, Lambeth Nov 30 Jones, Ludgate hill
RILEY, SOLOMON, Osselt, York, Pyrotechnist Feb 23 Greenwood, Wakefield
RUFF, SUSANNA, Heigham, Norwich Dec 8 Francis & Back, Norwich
SOLLY, HENRY RETFOLDS, Hertford Nov 25 Rooper & Whately, Lincoln's inn field
TABB, THOMAS, Clifton, Bristol Dec 1 Funnell & Co, Bristol
TAYLOR, AMBROSE, Ipswich Nov 22 Jackman & Co, Ipswich
WALKER, RICHARD, Derby Dec 1 Potter, Derby
WATKINS, RICHARD, Hereford Nov 3 Tyndall & Co, Birmingham
WHILDON, ARTHUR EDWARD, Leamington Dec 1 Browett, Coventry
WILLIAMS, MARY, Rock Ferry, Chester Dec 1 Lamb & Kylla-Taylor, Birkhead
WISDEN, CHARLES, Henfield, Sussex Nov 22 Upperton & Bacon, Brighton
WINGLEY, JAMES ROBINSON, Preston Nov 23 James Craven, Preston

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Oct. 23.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ANSELL, HENRY, Islington High Court Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 19
 BAKER, HENRY, Upper Norwood High Court Pet Oct 20 Ord Oct 20
 BARKER, GEORGE, Cleethorpes, Lincs Gt Grimsby Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 BIDDLE, JOHN, jun, Upton on Severn, Boatman Worcester Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 BOLD, JOHN, Ashton in Makerfield, Lanes, Coal Dealer Wigan Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 BUTLER, ALBERT JOHN, Dover, Commission Agent Canterbury Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 CHAPPELL, ALBERT, and SIDNEY CHAPPELL, Cardiff Cardiff Pet Sept 21 Ord Oct 19
 CROMACK, JOHN JAMES, Top Pudsey, Yorks, Grocer Bradford Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 DAVIES, GEORGE THOMAS, Swansea, Master Mariner Swansea Pet Oct 20 Ord Oct 20
 DOD, EDWIN ARTHUR, Cambridge, Stationer Cambridge Pet Oct 2 Ord Oct 20
 DYER, JAMES, Kingston upon Hull, Coal Merchant Kingston upon Hull Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 EMBLEN, JAMES, Oulton, Suffolk, Carpenter Ipswich Pet Oct 20 Ord Oct 20
 FELLMAN, MACOS, Swansea, Glazier Swansea Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 FLEETWOOD, JOHN THOMAS, Rochdale, Licensed Victualler Rochdale Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 GARDNER, WILLIAM HOWSON, Newcastle on Tyne, Boot Dealer Newcastle on Tyne Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 HAMCOCK, JOHN, Kilham, Yorks, Fishmonger Sheffield Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 HARRIS, PETER JONES, Llanbadach, Glam, Collier Pontypridd Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 LATT, ALEXANDER, Hoylake, Cheshire, Yacht Builder Birkenhead Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 19
 LEWIS, JOHN, Bewick, Manchester, Grocer Manchester Pet Sept 21 Ord Oct 20
 MILLINGTON, WILLIAM RAYNES, Derby, Coal Dealer Derby Pet Oct 20 Ord Oct 20
 MORTLEY, JOHN WILLIAM, Sittingbourne, Outfitter Rochester Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 NAYLOR, JAMES YOUNG, Upton on Severn, Licensed Victualler Worcester Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 19
 PADE, JAMES ALFRED, Goole, Yorks, Grocer Wakefield Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 PARRIS, BENJAMIN, Coleford, Gloucester, Iron Founder Newport, Mon Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 RICHARDS, JOHN, Winsale, Pembrokeshire, Farmer Pembrokeshire Pet Oct 20 Ord Oct 20
 ROUGH, FREDERICK, Hereford, Cycle Engineer Hereford Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 SHEPHERD, JAMES JACOB, Birmingham Birm'sham Pet Sept 10 Ord Oct 19
 SMITH, HARRY, Birmingham, Fishmonger Birmingham Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 SPRINGFORD, RUFERT, Merton, Surrey, Cycle Manufacturer Croydon Pet Sept 23 Ord Oct 19
 STUART, JOHN, St Leonards on Sea, Accountant Hastings Pet Sept 20 Ord Oct 18
 VETNEY, FREDERICK, Chittlehampton, Devon, Cattle Dealer Bideford Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 18
 WADE, EDWARD THOMAS, Gravesend, Farmer Rochester Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 WALKER, WALTER HENRY, Scarborough Leeds Pet Sept 18 Ord Oct 18
 WARREN, WILLIAM ROBERT, Weston super Mare, Cycle Maker Bridgwater Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 19
 WELLS, WILLIAM RYSELL, Wick, Sussex, General Dealer Brighton Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 WHITE, J W, Queen Victoria, at Printer High Court Pet Oct 20 Ord Oct 20
 WILLIAMS, JOHN, Cwmgorse, Glam, Mason Neath Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18

FIRST MEETINGS.

ALLEN, WILLIAM, Halifax, Fancy Draper Nov 1 at 11 Off Rec, Townhall chambers, Halifax
 ANSELL, HENRY, Islington Oct 29 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey at
 BECKWITH, HENRY, Loughborough, Baker Oct 29 at 3 Off Rec, 1, Berridge st, Leicester
 BEAST, HENRY, Whitechurch, Southampton Coal Merchant Oct 30 at 13 Off Rec, Salisbury
 BLOTT, THOMAS, New bridge, Brentford, Fruit Salesman Oct 29 at 3 Off Rec, 95, Temple chambers, Temple avenue
 BOLD, JOHN, Ashton in Makerfield, Lanes, Coal Dealer Oct 29 at 2.30 Court house, King st, Wigan
 BURELL, JAMES, Sale, Chester, Tailor Oct 29 at 2.30 Off Rec, Byron st, Manchester
 CADDY, SIDNEY CHARLES, Aberystwyth, Grocer Oct 30 at 11.30 Off Rec, 31, Alexandra rd, Swansea
 COULSON, JOHN, Great Grimsby Oct 29 at 11 Off Rec, 15, Osborne st, Great Grimsby
 CROMACK, JOHN JAMES, Pudsey, Yorks, Grocer Nov 2 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford
 DYMAL, SAMUEL, Southtown, Norfolk, Sawyer Oct 20 at 1 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
 EVANS, ALBERT HENRY, Cardiff, Butcher Nov 2 at 11 Off Rec, 20, Queen st, Cardiff
 FARMER, GEORGE EVERARD, Stamford, Lincoln, Watchmaker Nov 19 at 11.45 Law Courts, New rd, Peterborough
 FRIEDSON, ARTHUR, Gray's inn rd, Tobaccoist Oct 29 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey at
 FULLER, JOSEPH, Brighton, Restaurant Keeper Oct 29 at 11 Off Rec, 4, Pavilion bldgs, Brighton
 GREEN, JAMES HENRY, Cardiff, Schoolmaster Nov 2 at 11.30 Off Rec, 28, Queen st, Cardiff
 HAMBREY, HALESTED, Blackburn, Hatter Oct 29 at 1.30 Exchange Hotel, Nicholas st, Burnley
 HARRISON, WILLIAM JOSEPH, Camden Town, Butcher Nov 2 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey at

HEY, JOHN WILLIAM, Brighouse, Yorks, Tailor Nov 1 at 11.30 Off Rec, Townhall chambers, Halifax
 HOGE, SAMUEL WOOD, Sheffield, Grocer Nov 2 at 3 Off Rec, Figtree lane, Sheffield
 HOLLOWAY, PHILIP JAMES, Minehead, Somerset, Outfitter Oct 30 at 11 Off Rec, 58, Hammet st, Taunton
 HOLMES, ROBERT HENRY, Adisham, Kent, Farmer Oct 30 at 11 Off Rec, 73, Castle st, Canterbury
 HUDSON, JOHN RICHARD, Sheffield, Provision Merchant Nov 2 at 2.30 Off Rec, Figtree lane, Sheffield
 JONES, JOHN DUKE, Blackburn, Joiner Nov 10 at 1.30 County Court house, Blackburn
 JONES, E W, Jubilee st, Provision Dealer Nov 2 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey at
 LESLIE, DAVID, Bingham, Notts, Commercial Traveller Oct 29 at 19 Off Rec, St Peter's Church walk, Nottingham
 LOWE, JAMES HENRY, Reading, Musician Oct 29 at 12 Queen's Hotel, Reading
 MATHER, ANDREW, Newcastle on Tyne, Builder Nov 1 at 11.30 Off Rec, 30, Mosley st, Newcastle on Tyne
 MORTLEY, JOHN WILLIAM, Sittingbourne, Kent, Outfitter Nov 2 at 12 115, High st, Rochester
 NERRE, FRED, Cardiff, Baker Nov 1 at 11 Off Rec, 29, Queen st, Cardiff
 PAINE, J H, Brentwood, Essex Nov 2 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey at
 QUIN, EDWARD, Wych st, Strand, Journalist Nov 2 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey at
 RAPPITT, WILLIAM, Loughborough, Bootmaker Oct 29 at 12.30 Off Rec, 1, Berridge st, Leicester
 RUSSET, GEORGE, Gorton, Norfolk, Market Gardener Nov 2 at 10.45 Lowwell Blake's, South Quay, Gt Yarmouth
 RUTHERFORD, ARTHUR, Dukinfield, Cheshire, Gas Engine Maker Oct 29 at 3 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 SCULL, WILLIAM HENRY, Dowlais, Ironmonger Oct 29 at 3 65, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
 SCOTT, ESMEREA, Wroughton, Wilts, Innkeeper Nov 1 at 11 Off Rec, 46, Cricklade st, Swindon
 SMITH, ERNEST, St Albans Oct 30 at 11 Off Rec, 95, Temple chambers, Temple avenue
 STUART, JOHN, St Leonards on Sea, Accountant Oct 29 at 3 Off Rec, 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 VERN, H, Aldershot Camp Nov 1 at 12.30 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 WADE, EDWARD THOMAS, Gravesend, Farmer Nov 2 at 11.30 115, High st, Rochester
 WELLS, WILLIAM RYSELL, Wick, St Littlehampton, General Dealer Nov 1 at 12 Terminus Hotel, Littlehampton
 WHITE, ALFRED HENRY, Merthyr Tydfil, Fish Salesman Oct 29 at 12 65, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
 WILLARD, HARRY FORBES, Tunbridge Wells, Architect Nov 1 at 11.30 24, Railway app, London Bridge

ADJUDICATIONS.

ANSELL, HENRY, Islington High Court Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 BAKER, GEORGE, Cleethorpes, Lincs Gt Grimsby Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 BIDDLE, JOHN, jun, Upton on Severn, Worcester, Boatman Worcester Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 BOLD, JOHN, Ashton in Makerfield, Lanes, Coal Dealer Wigan Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 BUTLER, ALBERT JOHN, Dover, Commission Agent Canterbury Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 CHITTLE, FREDERICK, Stratford High Court Pet Sept 1 Ord Oct 19
 CLEWIS, CHARLES, Ligh, Staffs Burton on Trent Pet Oct 5 Ord Oct 19
 CROMACK, JOHN JAMES, Top Pudsey, Yorks, Grocer Bradford Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 DAVIES, GEORGE THOMAS, Swansea, Master Mariner Swansea Pet Oct 20 Ord Oct 20
 DYER, JAMES, Kingston upon Hull, Coal Merchant Kingston upon Hull Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 EMBLEN, JAMES, Oulton, Suffolk, Carpenter Ipswich Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 FELLMAN, MACOS, Swansea, Glazier Swansea Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 GALLOWAY, FRANCIS HENRY, Pudsey, Yorks, Cloth Manufacturer Bradford Pet Sept 28 Ord Oct 19
 GARDNER, WILLIAM HOWSON, Newcastle on Tyne, Boot Dealer Newcastle on Tyne Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 GLOVER, JOHN, Chorley, Lanes, Bootmaker Bolton Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 19
 GREBOY, JOHN, Uxeter, Baker Burton on Trent Pet Oct 1 Ord Oct 19
 HAMCOCK, JOHN, Kilham, Yorks, Fishmonger Sheffield Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 HARRIS, PETER JONES, Llanbadach, Glam, Collier Pontypridd Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 HELLIER, ALFRED, Liscard, Auctioneer Birkenhead Pet Oct 1 Ord Oct 20
 LATT, ALEXANDER, Hoylake, Cheshire, Yacht Builder Birkenhead Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 19
 LAWRENCE, HENRY, Langstone, St Newport, Ironfounder Newport, Mon Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 19
 MARSHALL, WILLIAM, Tokenhous yd, Marchant High Court Pet April 24 Ord Oct 20
 MILLINGTON, WILLIAM RAYNES, Derby, Coal Dealer Derby Pet Oct 20 Ord Oct 20
 MORTLEY, JOHN WILLIAM, Sittingbourne, Kent, Outfitter Rochester Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 PARKER, WILLIAM HENRY, Haggerstone rd, Piano-forte Manufacturer High Court Pet Aug 16 Ord Oct 20
 PECK, JAMES ALFRED, Goole, York, Grocer Wakefield Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 PLANT, ALFRED, Stanway, Brick Manufacturer Colchester Pet Sept 11 Ord Oct 20
 PARRIS, BENJAMIN, Coleford, Glos, Brass Founder Newport Mon Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 ROBINSON, CHARLES, Manchester Manchester Pet Aug 11 Ord Oct 20
 ROUGH, FREDERICK, Hereford, Cycle Engineer Hereford Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 20
 SMITH, HARRY, Birmingham, Fishmonger Birmingham Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 20

SMITH, JOSHUA, Oswest, Yorks Dewsbury Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 STOW, JOHN, Handsword, Sheffield, Joiner Sheffield Pet Sept 29 Ord Oct 19
 STUART, JOHN, St Leonard's on Sea, Accountant Brighton Pet Sept 29 Ord Oct 20
 THOMPSON, CHRISTOPHER DONALD, West Hartlepool, Commission Agent Sunderland Pet Aug 25 Ord Oct 18
 TOMKINS, FREDERICK JAMES, Crown Office row, Temple, Barrister High Court Pet July 29 Ord Oct 18
 TOOKER, CHARLES STANARD, Ramsgate, Fishermen's Outfitter Canterbury Pet Sept 29 Ord Oct 18
 TYLER, ALFRED EUSTACE, Waltham Abbey, Essex, Baker Edmonton Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 18
 WADE, EDWARD THOMAS, Gravesend, Farmer Rochester Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 16
 WALLER, WILLIAM RYSELL, Wick, St Littlehampton, General Dealer Brighton Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 WILLIAMS, JOHN, Cwmgorse, Glam, Mason Neath Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 WORTHY, JOHN ALBERT, Firvale, Sheffield, Boot Dealer Sheffield Pet Sept 18 Ord Oct 18

ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

ANSTIS, JOHN, Blackland, Devon, Farmer Exeter Adjud May 10, 1897 Annul Oct 12

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 26.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ANDREWS, JOSEPH PRICE, New Swindon, Grocer Swindon Pet Sept 29 Ord Oct 21
 ANSTER, MARGARET, Bridgend, Glam Cardiff Pet Oct 21 Ord Oct 21
 BACKUS, JOHN, THOMAS CARE, and FREDERICK HALBORN, Leicester, Boot Manufacturers Leicester Pet Oct 21 Ord Oct 21
 J B BRESTON & Co, Manchester, Costume Manufacturers Manchester Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 21
 BIRKBECK, ALEXANDER, Middlesbrough, Ironmonger Stockton on Tees Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 20
 COOPER, JOHN, Peckham High Court Pet Oct 23 Ord Oct 23
 CORNELIUS, CHARLES GEORGE, Hastings, Carriage Builder Hastings Pet Oct 21 Ord Oct 21
 DAVIES, RICHARD THOMAS, Merioneth, Butcher Fortmadoc Pet Oct 23 Ord Oct 23
 DAVIS, JOHN JAMES, Cinderford, Glos, Grocer Gloucester Pet Oct 23 Ord Oct 23
 ELLIOTT, WILLIAM HENRY, Woking, Tobaccoist Guildford Pet Oct 20 Ord Oct 20
 ELLIS, JOHN RAMSEY, Leeds, Butcher Leeds Pet Oct 21 Ord Oct 21
 EMMET, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, son, Soberston, Hants Southampton Pet Oct 23 Ord Oct 23
 FOX, EDWARD, Haverhill, Stonemason High Court Pet Oct 21 Ord Oct 22
 FOX, SEITH, Kingswood, Glos, Boot Manufacturer Bristol Pet Oct 23 Ord Oct 23
 GOLDSING, S O, Leadenhall at High Court Pet Aug 7 Ord Oct 22
 JEFFERY, WILLIAM JOHN, St Mary Church, Devon, Licensed Victualler Exeter Pet Oct 23 Ord Oct 23
 LEWIS, SYDNEY, Cwmllwili, Mon, Contractor Tregaron Pet Oct 21 Ord Oct 21
 LITTLE, GEORGE JAMES WILLIS, Ottery St Mary, Devon, Ironmonger Exeter Pet Oct 23 Ord Oct 23
 LOCKYER, THOMAS, Llanelli, Draper Carmarthen Pet Oct 22 Ord Oct 22
 NORMAN, WILLIAM, Kingston upon Hull, Builder Kingston upon Hull Pet Oct 21 Ord Oct 21
 PLANT, JOHN, Bagnall, Staffs, Farmer Hanley Pet Oct 21 Ord Oct 21
 ROBERTS, CLARA, Newcastle on Tyne Newcastle on Tyne Pet Oct 23 Ord Oct 23
 ROLLINSON, GEORGE, Whitwick, York, Farmer Leeds Pet Oct 20 Pet Oct 20
 SAMUELS, LEWIS, Redland, Bristol, Commission Agent Bristol Pet Oct 23 Ord Oct 23
 SHERRIFF, F W H, Bedford Bedford Pet July 21 Ord Oct 21
 SHWELL, CHARLES, York, Saddler York Pet Oct 22 Ord Oct 22
 SMITH, WILLIAM GEORGE, Berley Heath, Kent, Grocer Rochester Pet Oct 20 Ord Oct 21
 STANFORTH, WILLIAM, Sheffield, Butcher Sheffield Pet Oct 23 Ord Oct 23
 WARD, WILLIAM, West Bromwich, Puddler West Bromwich Pet Oct 21 Ord Oct 21
 WATSON, THOMAS, Salford, Lanes, Cycle Agent Salford Ord Oct 20
 WHEELER, HENRY, Newport, Mon, Fish Merchant Newport, Mon Pet Oct 23 Ord Oct 23
 WILLMOOT, FREDERICK, Plymouth, Commission Agent Plymouth Pet Oct 23 Ord Oct 23

Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Oct 15 and 19:

ROBINSON, ALFRED, and ELIZA HEALEY, Manchester, Wash Dealers Manchester Pet Oct 1 Ord Oct 11

RECEIVING ORDER RESCINDED.

GARLICK, JOHN CHARLES, Liverpool, Licensed Victualler Liverpool Rec Ord July 8, 1897 Resc Oct 23

FIRST MEETINGS.

ASHBY, FREDERICK, Chester, Joiner Nov 8 at 12 Crypt church, Eastgate row, Chester
 BAKER, HENRY, Upper Norwood Nov 2 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey at
 BALFOUR, ARTHUR CHARLES, Birmingham, Drysaler Nov 2 at 11 23, Colmore row, Birmingham
 BARKER, GEORGE, Cleethorpes Nov 3 at 11.30 Off Rec, 15, Osborne st, Gt Grimsby
 BARRETT, RICHARD, Richard's Castle, Hereford, Innkeeper Nov 4 at 10 4, Corn sq, Leominster

BACCHION, ROBERT, and WILLIAM DANDO, Caspberry, Glam, Ornamental Sculptors Nov 4 at 11 Off Rec, 29, Queen st, Cardiff
 BARNETT, WILLIAM, Birmingham, Coal Merchant Nov 3 at 11 23, Colmore row, Birmingham
 BATHURST, ALBERT JOHN, Dover, Commission Agent Nov 11 at 9.30 Off Rec, 73, Castle st, Canterbury
 COWELL, CHARLES GEORGE, Bezhill on Sea, Carriage Builder Nov 9 at 1.30 Young & Sons, Bank bldg, Hastings
 DUFF, JOSEPH BAKER, Of Grimsby Nov 3 at 11 Off Rec, 15, Colborne st, Grimsby
 DUFF, JAMES HOLMAN, Newport, Mon, Commission Agent Nov 4 at 12.30 Off Rec, Gloucester Bank chmbrs, Newport, Mon
 EDDY, JAMES, Offton, Suffolk, Carpenter Nov 3 at 11 Off Rec, 36, Princes st, Ipswich
 FOX, SMITH, Kingswood, Glos, Boot Manufacturer Nov 3 at 12 Off Rec, Baldwin st, Bristol
 FREESTON, WILLIAM JOSEPH, Chesham, Mon, Builder Nov 4 at 12.45 Off Rec, Gloucester Bank Chambers, Newport, Mon
 GILBERT, HAROLD FOULHAM, Old at Nov 3 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 GOLDSTEIN, S O, Leadenhall st Nov 3 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 HOBSON, HENRY SOLARY, ALLAN PARKS, JOHN WILLIAM WALKER, and ERNEST SKEETHURST, Manchester, Glass Merchants Nov 3 at 2.50 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 JAMES, WILLIAM THOMAS, Leeds, Draper Nov 3 at 11 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
 JEFFERY, WILLIAM JOHN, St Mary Church, Devon, Licensed Victualler Nov 4 at 10.30 Off Rec, 12, Bedford cross, Exeter
 LEWIS, CHARLES, Pontypridd, Mon, Grocer Nov 4 at 1 Off Rec, Gloucester Bank chmbrs, Newport, Mon
 LEWIS, JOHN, Blackwood, Mon Nov 4 at 12 Off Rec, Gloucester Bank chmbrs, Newport, Mon
 LEWIS, JOHN, Bewick, Manchester, Grocer Nov 3 at 2.45 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 LEWIS, ALICE L, Cheshire Nov 3 at 2.30 Off Rec, 30, Victoria st, Liverpool
 MILLINGTON, WILLIAM HAYES, Derby, Coal Dealer Nov 3 at 2.30 Off Rec, 40, St Mary's gate, Derby
 NAYLOR, JAMES YOUNG, Upton on Severn, Licensed Victualler Nov 4 at 11.30 Off Rec, 45, Copehagen st, Worcester
 PECK, JAMES ALFRED, Gogle, Yorks, Grocer Nov 4 at 10.30 Off Rec, 8, Bond ter, Wakefield
 PORTER, GEORGE, Abbeystead, Mon, Butcher Nov 4 at 12.15 Off Rec, Gloucester Bank chmbrs, Newport, Mon
 POTTER, ROBERT LOVATT, Birmingham, Draper Nov 5 at 11 23, Colmore row, Birmingham
 ROBINSON, ALFRED, and ELIZA HALEY, Manchester, Waste Dealers Nov 3 at 3 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 SIDWELL, CHARLES, York, Saddler Nov 4 at 12.15 Off Rec, 25, Stonegate, York

SMITH, JOHN GEORGE, Cheshire, Farmer Nov 3 at 3 Off Rec, 25, Victoria st, Liverpool
 SMITH, JAMES THOMAS, New Windsor, Berks, Tobaccoist Nov 3 at 3 Off Rec, 95, Temple chmbrs, Temple square
 SMYTH, BENJAMIN, Notting Hill Nov 4 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 STICKINGS, J, Peckham Nov 4 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 STOKES, FRANCIS GRIFFIN, Southborough, Kent, Schoolmaster Nov 4 at 12.30 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 THOMPSON, EDWIN, Staffs Nov 5 at 2 23, Colmore row, Birmingham
 TONGUE, THOMAS, Warrington, Confectioner Nov 3 at 2.30 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 TYLER, ALFRED EUSTACE, Waltham Abbey, Baker Nov 3 at 3 Off Rec, 95, Temple chmbrs, Temple square
 WARD, HARRIST, Birmingham Nov 4 at 11 23, Colmore row, Birmingham
 WHITE, WILLIS JAMES, Niton, I of W, Market Gardener Nov 2 at 12 Off Rec, Newport, I of W
 WILLIAMS, JOHN, Cwmgwrog, Glam, Mason Nov 2 at 12 Off Rec, 31, Alexandra rd, Swansea

ADJUDICATIONS.

AMSTER, MARGARET, Bridgend, Glam Cardiff Pet Oct 21 Oct Oct 31
 BACKUS, JOHN, THOMAS CARE, and FREDERICK HALFORD, Leicester, Boot Manufacturers Leicester Pet Oct 30 Oct Oct 22
 BALDOCK, ARTHUR CHARLES, Birmingham, Drysalter Birmingham Pet Oct 12 Oct Oct 22
 BRAD, ALEXANDER McDONALD, Truro, Travelling Draper Truro Pet Sept 25 Oct Oct 22
 COOPER, JOHN, Peckham High Court Pet Oct 22 Oct Oct 22
 DAVIES, RICHARD THOMAS, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Merioneth Porthmadog Pet Oct 22 Oct Oct 22
 DAVIS, JOHN JAMES, Cinderford, Glos, Grocer Gloucester Pet Oct 23 Oct Oct 22
 ELLIS, JOHN RAMSDEN, Leeds, Butcher Leeds Pet Oct 21 Oct Oct 21
 HENRY, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, sen, Seberton, Hants Southampton Pet Oct 22 Oct Oct 22
 FLEETWOOD, JOHN THOMAS, Rochdale, Licensed Victualler Rochdale Pet Oct 16 Oct Oct 22
 FOX, EDWARD, Hammer-smith, Stonemason High Court Pet Oct 31 Oct Oct 22
 FRIDSON, ARTHUR, Gray's inn rd, Tobaccoist High Court Pet Sept 29 Oct Oct 22
 FULLER, JOSEPH, Brighton, Restaurant Keeper Brighton Pet Sept 17 Oct Oct 22
 JEFFERY, WILLIAM JOHN, St Mary Church, Devon, Licensed Victualler Exeter Pet Oct 22 Oct Oct 22

LEWIS, SYDNEY, Cwmillery, Mon, Contractor Tredgar Pet Oct 31 Oct Oct 21
 NAYLOR, JAMES YOUNG, Upton on Severn, Licensed Victualler Worcester Pet Oct 3 Oct Oct 21
 NEEDS, FRED, Cardiff, Baker Cardiff Pet Sept 7 Oct Oct 22
 NORMAN, WILLIAM, Kingston upon Hall, Builder Kingston upon Hall Pet Oct 21 Oct Oct 21
 PEED, WILLIAM, Histon, Cambs, Solicitor Cambridge Pet Sept 30 Oct Oct 22
 PLATT, JOHN, Bagnall, Staffs, Farmer Hanley Pet Oct 21 Oct Oct 21
 ROBERTS, CHARA, Newcastle on Tyne Newcastle on Tyne Pet Oct 23 Oct Oct 22
 ROLLISON, GEORGE, Malton, York, Farmer Leeds Pet Oct 20 Oct Oct 20
 ROTLANCE, CHARLES FREDERICK, Gray's inn rd, Cab Proprietor High Court Pet Sept 30 Oct Oct 21
 RADLER, EDWARD CHARLES, Wells, Somerset, Boot Manufacturer Wells Pet Sept 21 Oct Oct 22
 SIDWELL, CHARLES, York, Saddler York Pet Oct 21 Oct Oct 22
 SMITH, JOHN GEORGE, Saughall Maudie, Cheshire, Farmer Berkenhead Pet Sept 21 Oct Oct 22
 STANFORTH, WILLIAM, Sheffield, Butcher Sheffield Pet Oct 22 Oct Oct 22
 YARLEY, ARTHUR BROWN, Dewsbury, Upholsterer Dewsbury Pet Sept 25 Oct Oct 22
 VIGERS, EDWARD, Notting Hill, Architect High Court Pet June 19 Oct Oct 22
 WARD, WILLIAM, West Bromwich, Faddler West Bromwich Pet Oct 31 Oct Oct 21
 WHEELER, HENRY, Newport, Mon, Fish Merchant Newport, Mon Pet Oct 23 Oct Oct 22
 WILLARD, HARRY FOREMAN, Tunbridge Wells, Architect Tunbridge Wells Pet Sept 21 Oct Oct 19
 WILLMOTT, FREDERICK, Plymouth, Commission Agent Plymouth Pet Oct 23 Oct Oct 22

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FOR THE SESSION

60 & 61 VICTORIA, 1897.

[STATUTES OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE RELATING TO ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY
ARE SET OUT AT LENGTH.]

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STATUTES.

60 VICTORIA.

CHAPTER 1.

[Local Government Act, 1897.]

An Act to amend the Law as to Qualifications for Elections to Parish Councils and as to the Annual Assembly of the Parish Meeting.

[16th February 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Qualification of parish councillors*] Any person who has entered into residence on or before the twenty-fifth day of March in any year shall, if otherwise qualified for election as a parish councillor, be eligible for election at the parish council elections of the succeeding year, notwithstanding that the period of his residence shall be under one year.

2. *Date of assembly.*] The annual assembly of the parish meeting shall be held on some day between the first day of March and the first day of April, both inclusive, in each year.

3. *Repeal*] Rule (1) in Part One of the First Schedule to the Local Government Act, 1894 [56 & 57 Vict. c. 73], is hereby repealed.

4. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Local Government Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 2.

[County Dublin Surveyors Act, 1897.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to the appointment of Surveyors in the County of Dublin.

[29th March 1897.]

CHAPTER 3.

[Army (Annual) Act, 1897.]

An Act to provide, during Twelve Months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.

[29th March 1897.]

CHAPTER 4.

[Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act, 1897.]

An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[29th March 1897.]

CHAPTER 5.

[Voluntary Schools Act, 1897.]

An Act to provide for a Grant out of the Exchequer in aid of Voluntary Elementary Schools, and for the Exemption from Rates

of those Schools, and to repeal part of section Nineteen of the Elementary Education Act, 1876.

[8th April 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Aid grant to voluntary elementary schools*] (1) For aiding voluntary schools there shall be annually paid out of moneys provided by Parliament an aid grant, not exceeding in the aggregate five shillings per scholar for the whole number of scholars in those schools.

(2) The aid grant shall be distributed by the Education Department to such voluntary schools and in such manner and amounts as the Department think best for the purpose of helping necessitous schools and increasing their efficiency, due regard being had to the maintenance of voluntary subscriptions.

(3) If associations of schools are constituted in such manner in such areas and with such governing bodies representative of the managers as are approved by the Education Department, there shall be allotted to each association while so approved,

(a) a share of the aid grant to be computed according to the number of scholars in the schools of the association at the rate of five shillings per scholar, or, if the Department fix different rates for town and country schools respectively (which they are hereby empowered to do) then at those rates; and

(b) a corresponding share of any sum which may be available out of the aid grant after distribution has been made to unassociated schools.

(4) The share so allotted to each such association shall be distributed as aforesaid by the Education Department after consulting the governing body of the association, and in accordance with any scheme prepared by that body which the Department for the time being approve.

(5) The Education Department may exclude a school from any share of the aid grant which it might otherwise receive, if, in the opinion of the Department, it unreasonably refuses or fails to join such an association, but the refusal or failure shall not be deemed unreasonable if the majority of the schools in the association belong to a religious denomination to which the school in question does not itself belong.

(6) The Education Department may require, as a condition of a school receiving a share of the aid grant, that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the school shall be annually audited in accordance with the regulations of the Department.

(7) The decision of the Education Department upon any question relating to the distribution or allotment of the aid grant, including the question whether an association is or is not in conformity with this Act, and whether a school is a town or a country school, shall be final.

2. *Repeal of 17s. 6d. limit in 39 & 40 Vict. c. 79, s. 19, as respects day schools in England and Wales.*] After the last day of March one thousand eight hundred

and ninety-seven, the following words in section nineteen of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, namely, "such grant shall not in any year be reduced by reason of its excess above the income of the school if the grant do not exceed the amount of seventeen shillings and sixpence per child in average attendance at the school during that year, but shall not exceed that amount per child except by the same sum by which the income of the school derived from voluntary contributions, rates, school fees, endowments, or any source whatever other than the Parliamentary grant, exceeds the said amount per child, and" shall be repealed so far as they apply to day schools in England and Wales.

3. *Exemption from rates of voluntary elementary schools.*] No person shall be assessed or rated to or for any local rate in respect of any land or buildings used exclusively or mainly for the purposes of the schoolrooms, offices or playground of a voluntary school, except to the extent of any profits derived by the managers of the school from the letting thereof.

4. *Definitions.*] In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "voluntary school" means a public elementary day school not provided by a school board:

Any reference to the number of scholars in schools means the number of scholars in average attendance as computed by the Education Department:

The expression "local rate" means a rate the proceeds of which are applicable to public local purposes, and which is leviable on the basis of an assessment in respect of the yearly value of property, and includes any sum which, though obtained in the first instance by a precept, certificate, or other instrument requiring payment from some authority or officer, is or can be ultimately raised out of a local rate as before defined:

Other expressions have the same meaning as in the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1893.

5. *Extent of Act and short title.*] (1) This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Voluntary Schools Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 6.

[Military Lands Act, 1897.]

An Act to amend the Military Lands Act, 1892.

[8th April 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Amendment of law as to borrowing powers.*] The powers of a volunteer corps to borrow, and of the Public Works Loan Commissioners to lend, shall extend to the borrowing and lending of such money as may be required for the purchase, erection, construction, alteration, or enlargement of any building or permanent work for the purposes of a volunteer corps, or for the repayment of a loan raised for any such purpose.

2. *Short title and construction.*] This Act shall be construed as part of the Military Lands Act, 1892 [55 & 56 Vict. c. 43], and may be cited as the Military Lands Act, 1897, and the Military Lands Act, 1892 and this Act may be cited together as the Military Lands Acts, 1892 and 1897.

CHAPTER 7.

[Military Works Act, 1897.]

An Act to provide for defraying the Expenses of certain Military Works and other Military Services.
[8th April 1897.]

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the execution of the military works specified in the schedule to this Act at the estimated cost therein stated:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Issue of money for works mentioned in schedule.* (1.) The Treasury shall issue out of the Consolidated Fund or the growing produce thereof such sums not exceeding in the whole five million four hundred and fifty-eight thousand pounds, as may be required by a Secretary of State for defraying the costs of the works specified in the schedule to this Act, incurred at any time after the thirty-first of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(2.) Before any moneys are issued for the purpose of expenditure under any head in the schedule to this Act, a Secretary of State shall submit to the Treasury an estimate, with such details as may be required by the Treasury, of the expenditure under that head for which it is for the time being proposed to issue money, and shall therewith state the period within which it is proposed to expend the money so issued.

(3.) There shall be no excess of expenditure under any head in the schedule above the amount stated therein for that head, unless the Treasury and Secretary of State are satisfied that the excess will be compensated by savings on the expenditure under another head, so that no excess will be caused over the total expenditure specified in the schedule, and in such cases the savings may be applied in payment of the excess.

2. *Borrowing for purposes of Act, and accounts and audit.* (1.) The Treasury may, if they think fit, at any time for the purpose of providing in way for the issue of sums out of the Consolidated Fund under this Act, or the repayment to that fund of all or any part of the sums so issued, borrow money by means of terminable annuities for such period not exceeding thirty years from the passing of this Act as the Treasury may fix, and all sums so borrowed shall be paid into the Exchequer.

(2.) The said annuities shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament for army services; and if those moneys are insufficient, shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund or the growing produce thereof, but shall not be payable as part of the permanent annual charge for the National Debt.

(3.) The Secretary of State shall in every financial year cause to be made out and laid before the House of Commons an account, in the form required by the Treasury, of the money expended and borrowed and the securities created under this Act, and the accounts of expenditure under this Act shall be audited and reported upon by the Comptroller and Auditor-General as appropriation accounts in manner directed by the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1886 [29 & 30 Vict. c. 39].

3. *Application of surplus income of year 1896-97 for expenses of scheduled work.* (1.) Such sum as is shown by the account certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General under section four of the Sinking Fund Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 45], to be the surplus of income above expenditure for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, instead of being applied as provided by the above-mentioned Act, be set apart in the Exchequer account and applied by the Treasury at such times as they direct in paying any sums authorised by this Act to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund.

(2.) The amount which the Treasury may borrow under this Act shall be reduced by the amount set

apart in the Exchequer account in pursuance of this section.

4. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Military Works Act, 1897.

SCHEDULE.

MILITARY WORKS.

Heads. (1.)	Estimated cost. (2.)
1. Defence works	1,130,000
2. Barracks, including completion of large camps	2,989,000
3. Ranges, including accommodation for manœuvring and mobilisation	1,149,000
4. Staff and contingencies	200,000
Total	£5,458,000

NOTE.—The above works are partly new works and partly works which have been commenced and not completed under the Imperial Defence Act, 1888 [51 & 52 Vict. c. 32], and the Barracks Act, 1890 [53 & 54 Vict. c. 25].

CHAPTER 8.

[Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1897.]

An Act to amend the Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1867, Amendment Act, 1887.

[3rd June 1897.]

CHAPTER 9.

[Archdeaconry of Cornwall Act, 1897.]

An Act to amend the Law as to the Endowment of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall.

[3rd June 1897.]

CHAPTER 10.

[East India Company's Officers Superannuation Act, 1897.]

An Act to remove doubts as to the power of the Secretary of State in Council of India to grant Superannuation and Compensation Allowances in certain cases to Officers on his Establishment.

[3rd June 1897.]

Whereas doubts have arisen as to the power of the Secretary of State in Council of India to grant superannuation or retiring or compensation allowances to secretaries, officers, or servants on the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of India, and formerly on the home establishment of the late East India Company, or on the establishment of the late Commissioners for the affairs of India, in the cases and to the extent hereinafter mentioned:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the East India Company's Officers Superannuation Act, 1897.

2. *Secretary of State in Council of India empowered to grant additional superannuation allowances to certain persons on his establishment.*] The Secretary of State in Council of India may grant to any secretary, officer, or servant on the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of India, and formerly on the home establishment of the late East India Company, or on the establishment of the late Commissioners for the affairs of India, who shall cease to hold office at the age of sixty years or upwards, before having attained the age and served the length of time which, by the Act or Acts authorising the grant to him of a superannuation or retiring allowance, are required to qualify him for the full superannuation or retiring allowance for which he might have become qualified under such Act or Acts as aforesaid if he had continued to hold office, and who shall be duly qualified under such Act or Acts as aforesaid for a superannuation

or retiring allowance, such an annual sum in addition to the superannuation or retiring allowance for which he shall at the time of his ceasing to hold office be qualified under such Act or Acts as aforesaid as is hereinafter mentioned (that is to say):—

(a) If such secretary, officer, or servant shall be sixty-five years of age or upwards, and shall have served for more than forty years, an additional annual sum not exceeding one-fortieth of the salary and emoluments of his office for every completed year of his service beyond forty years.

(b) If such secretary, officer, or servant shall be under the age of sixty-five years, or being that age or upwards shall not have served forty years, such an additional annual sum as the Secretary of State in Council of India shall deem fit and expedient, provided that such additional annual sum, together with the superannuation or retiring allowance for which he shall at the time of his ceasing to hold office be qualified under the Act or Acts authorising a grant to him of a superannuation or retiring allowance, shall not exceed in amount the full superannuation or retiring allowance for which he might have become qualified under such Act or Acts as aforesaid if he had continued to hold office.

Any such addition to the superannuation or retiring allowance which may be in excess of the amount to which the officer is at the time entitled, under the East India Company Act, 1813 [53 Geo. 3, c. 155], shall be charged on the Revenues of India.

3. *Confirmation of past grants of additional superannuation allowances.*] All grants made before the passing of this Act of any annual sum or sums by way of additional superannuation or retiring allowance to any such secretary, officer, or servant as aforesaid which would have been valid if made by the Secretary of State in Council of India after the passing of this Act are hereby confirmed and shall be as valid as if such grants had been made by the Secretary of State in Council of India after the passing of this Act.

4. *Confirmation of past grants of compensation or retiring allowances.*] All grants made before the passing of this Act of any annual sum or sums by way of compensation or retiring allowances to any such secretaries, officers, or servants as aforesaid in consequence of the abolition of their respective offices, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organisation of the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of India or in consideration of special services rendered by the person or persons to whom such grants shall have been made, shall be deemed to have been lawfully made.

CHAPTER 11.

[Regular and Elders' Widows' Funds Act, 1897.]

An Act to make provision for the transfer of the Assets, Liabilities, and Management of the Regular Widows' Fund and of the Elders' Widows' Fund to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and for other purposes in relation thereto.

[3rd June 1897.]

CHAPTER 12.

[Railway Assessors (Scotland) Superannuation Act, 1897.]

An Act to provide Superannuation Allowances for the Assessor of Railways and Canals in Scotland, and the Clerks and other Officers permanently employed by him.

[3rd June 1897.]

CHAPTER 13.

[Edinburgh University (Transfer of Patronage) Act, 1897.]

An Act for transferring the right of Presenta-

tion to the Professorships of Botany and Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. [3rd June 1897.]

CHAPTER 14.

[Metropolitan Police Courts (Holidays) Act, 1897.]

An Act for enabling the Metropolitan Police Courts to be closed on Special Bank Holidays. [3rd June 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Power to close metropolitan police courts on Bank Holidays.* The Secretary of State may, by order, close the metropolitan police courts on any day appointed under section four of the Bank Holidays Act, 1871 [34 & 35 Vict. c. 17], to be observed as a Bank holiday.

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Metropolitan Police Courts (Holidays) Act, 1897, and may be cited with the Metropolitan Police Acts, 1829 to 1895.

CHAPTER 15.

[Navy and Marines (Wills) Act, 1897.]

An Act to amend the Navy and Marines (Wills) Act, 1865. [3rd June 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Amendment of 28 & 29 Vict. c. 72 as to wills of seamen, &c.* Section five of the Navy and Marines (Wills) Act, 1865 (which contains regulations as to the wills of persons being or having been seamen or marines with respect to wages, allowances, and other like payments) shall, in its application to the will of any person who dies after the passing of this Act, be amended as follows:

(1.) The words "or when he has ceased so to serve" shall be repealed:

(2.) After the words "or a notary public" shall be inserted the words "or a solicitor, or in Scotland a law agent."

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Navy and Marines (Wills) Act, 1897, and the Navy and Marines (Wills) Act, 1865, and this Act may be cited together as the Navy and Marines (Wills) Acts, 1865 and 1897.

CHAPTER 16.

[Elementary Education Act, 1897.]

An Act to amend section Ninety-seventy of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. [3rd June 1897.]

Whereas by section ninety-seven of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, it is enacted as follows:

"Where the school board satisfy the Education Department that in any year ending the twenty-ninth of September the sum required for the purpose of the annual expenses of the school board of any school district, and actually paid to the treasurer of such board by the rating authority, amounted to a sum which would have been raised by a rate of threepence in the pound on the rateable value of such district, and any such rate would have produced less than twenty pounds, or less than seven shillings and sixpence per child of the number of children in average attendance at the public elementary schools provided by such school board, such school board shall be entitled, in addition to the annual parliamentary grant in aid of the public elementary schools provided by them, to such further sum out of moneys provided by Parliament as, when added to the sum actually so paid by the rating authority, would, as the case may be, make up the sum of twenty pounds, or the sum of seven shillings and sixpence for each such child, but no attendance shall be reckoned for the purpose of calculating such average attendance unless it is an attendance as defined in the said minutes:"

And whereas it is expedient to amend the said section:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Power to increase grant under 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75,*

97.] (1.) Section ninety-seven of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, shall have effect as if the sum of seven shillings and sixpence therein mentioned were increased by the sum of fourpence for every complete penny by which the school board rate for the year therein mentioned exceeded threepence. Provided that the said sum of seven shillings and sixpence shall not be thereby increased beyond a maximum of sixteen shillings and sixpence.

(2.) "School board rate" means the rate in the pound on the rateable value of the district which would have produced the sum required in the said year for the purpose of the annual expenses of the Board, and actually paid in that year to the treasurer by the rating authority.

(3.) In calculating for the purpose of the said section ninety-seven and of this Act the annual expenses of a school board, the Education Department shall include such sum as is necessary for maintaining such working balance as the Education Department determine to be reasonable.

2. *Commencement as to construction, and short title.* This Act shall from and after the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, be construed as part of section ninety-seven of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland, and may be cited as the Elementary Education Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 17.

[Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act, 1897.]

An Act to provide for an Appeal in Ireland in Cases stated by Justices in certain Civil Matters. [3rd June 1897.]

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CHAPTER 18.

[Juries Detention Act, 1897.]

An Act to permit Juries to separate in cases of Felony. [15th July 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Separation of juries in cases of felony.* Upon the trial of any person for a felony other than murder, treason, or treason felony, the court may, if it see fit, at any time before the jury consider their verdict, permit the jury to separate in the same way as the jury upon the trial of any person for misdemeanour are now permitted to separate.

2. *Short title.* This may be cited as the Juries Detention Act, 1897.

3. *Extent.* This Act shall not apply to Scotland or Ireland.

CHAPTER 19.

[Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1897.]

An Act to amend the Law regarding Preferential Payments in the case of Companies. [15th July 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1897.

2. *Priority of certain debts.* In the winding up of any company under the Companies Act, 1902 [25 & 26 Vict. c. 89] and the Acts amending the same, the debts mentioned in section one of the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1883 [51 & 52 Vict. c. 62], shall, so far as the assets of the company available for payment of general creditors may be insufficient to meet them, have priority over the claims of holders of debentures or debenture stock under any floating charge created by such company, and shall be paid accordingly out

of any property comprised in or subject to such charge.

3. *Payment of debts out of assets in certain cases.* In case a receiver is appointed on behalf of the holders of any debentures or debenture stock of a company secured by a floating charge, or in case possession is taken by or on behalf of such debenture holders of any property comprised in or subject to such charge, then and in either of such cases, if the company is not at the time in course of being wound up, the debts mentioned in section one of the said Preferential Payments Act shall be paid forthwith out of any assets coming to the hands of the receiver, or other person taking possession as aforesaid, in priority to any claim for principal or interest in respect of such debentures or debenture stock. And the periods of time mentioned in the said Act shall be reckoned from the date of the appointment of the receiver or possession being taken as aforesaid, as the case may be. But any payments made under this section shall be recouped as far as may be out of the assets of the company available for payment of general creditors.

4. *Application to Ireland.* In the application to Ireland of this Act the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy (Ireland) Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. c. 60], shall be substituted for the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1883 [51 & 52 Vict. c. 62], and in particular section four of the said Act of 1889 shall be substituted for section one of the said Act of 1883.

5. *Extent of Act.* This Act shall not extend to Scotland.

CHAPTER 20.

[Quarter Sessions Jurors (Ireland) Act, 1897.]

An Act to provide for the relief of Jurors from unnecessary attendance at Courts of Quarter Sessions in Ireland. [15th July 1897.]

CHAPTER 21.

[Mersey Channels Act, 1897.]

An Act to make Rules for preventing Collisions in the Sea Channels leading to the River Mersey. [15th July 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Mersey Channels Act, 1897.

2. *Power to make rules for Mersey Channels.* The powers conferred upon Her Majesty in Council by section four hundred and twenty-one, sub-section (2), of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 60], shall extend to and include the power to make rules concerning lights and signals to be carried or the steps for avoiding collision to be taken by vessels navigating the sea channels or approaches to the River Mersey between the Rock Lighthouse and the furthest point seawards to which such sea channels or approaches respectively are for the time being buoyed on both sides.

3. *Commencement of Act. Repeal of 37 & 38 Vict. c. 52.* This Act shall come into operation on the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, from which date the Mersey Collisions Act, 1874, shall be repealed.

CHAPTER 22.

[Market Gardeners Compensation (Scotland) Act, 1897.]

An Act to amend the Provisions of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1883, so far as they relate to Market Gardens. [15th July 1897.]

CHAPTER 23.

[Extraordinary Tithes Act, 1897.]

An Act to remove Doubts arising under the Extraordinary Tithe Redemption Act, 1896. [15th July 1897.]

Whereas section 2 of the Extraordinary Tithe Redemption Act, 1886 (49 & 50 Vict. c. 54) (in this Act referred to as the principal Act), requires the Land Commissioners for England to ascertain in each parish in England and Wales and certify the capital value of the extraordinary charge (as defined in the Act) on each farm, or where not a farm on each parcel of land, in respect of which the extraordinary charge was payable at the passing of the Act;

And whereas section four of the principal Act provides that the land in respect of which the extraordinary charge was so payable shall, so soon as the capital value is certified, be charged with the payment of an annual rent-charge equal to four per cent. on the capital value, such rent-charge to be a charge on the particular farm or parcel of land in respect of which the same has been assessed:

And whereas the Commissioners, and since the transfer of their powers to the Board of Agriculture that Board, have in divers cases certified the capital value of the extraordinary charge on farms or parcels of land described in their certificates, and doubts have arisen whether the annual rent-charges in respect of that capital value are charged on the several farms and parcels of land so described or only on certain parts thereof, and it is expedient to remove such doubts:

And whereas by section nine of the principal Act all the provisions of the Tithe Acts in relation to any award or apportionment are made applicable to proceedings under the principal Act, and doubts have arisen as to whether such application authorises the division of the annual rent-charge under the principal Act among different parts of the land charged therewith, and it is expedient to remove such doubts:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Removal of doubt as to incidence of and apportionment of rent-charge on account of extraordinary tithe rent-charge.* (1.) Where the Commissioners or the Board of Agriculture have certified under the principal Act the capital value of an extraordinary charge on a farm or parcel of land described in their certificate, the annual rent-charge under the principal Act shall be and be deemed always to have been a charge on the farm or parcel of land so described.

(2.) The enactments relating to the alteration of an apportionment of ordinary tithe rent-charge shall apply to the annual rent-charge under the principal Act as if it were apportioned tithe rent-charge within the meaning of the said enactments, and any part of the annual rent-charge which is apportioned may be separately redeemed under the principal Act, and the amount of the capital value payable for the redemption of each such part shall be in proportion to the altered apportionment.

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Extraordinary Tithe Act, 1897, and shall be construed as one with the Extraordinary Tithe Redemption Act, 1886 (49 & 50 Vict. c. 54), and that Act and this Act may be cited collectively as the Extraordinary Tithe Acts, 1886 and 1897.

CHAPTER 24.

[Finance Act, 1897.]

An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue. [16th July 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

CUSTOMS.

1. *Duty on tea.* The duty of customs now payable on tea shall continue to be charged, levied, and paid on and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, on the importation thereof into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say):

Tea, the pound. Fourpence.

2. *Drawback on exported coffee.* There shall be allowed on all roasted coffee exported, which is not mixed with chicory or any other substance, a drawback on every full hundred pounds thereof equal to the import duty for the time being on one hundredweight of raw coffee, and the words "a

drawback shall be allowed on all roasted coffee exported as ships stores, equal in amount to the import duty on raw coffee" contained under the head "coffee" in the schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1876 [39 & 40 Vict. c. 35], are hereby repealed.

3. *Packages of tobacco for the purpose of drawback, exportation, or removal.* The cases or packages of tobacco for the purpose of drawback under section one of the Manufactured Tobacco Act, 1863, as amended by section six of the Finance Act, 1896, and the packages of tobacco for the purpose of exportation or removal under section ninety-five of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, shall weigh not less than eighty pounds gross weight or such less weight as the Commissioners of Customs may permit; and accordingly—

(a) the words "weighing not less than eighty pounds gross weight or such less weight as the Commissioners of Customs may permit" shall be substituted for the words "containing not less than eighty pounds net weight of such tobacco" in section one of the Manufactured Tobacco Act, 1863 [26 & 27 Vict. c. 7], instead of the words substituted by section six of the Finance Act, 1896 [59 & 60 Vict. c. 28]; and

(b) the words "(not being less in any case, if the goods to be exported or to be removed to another warehouse, than is required by law on the importation of such goods)" in section ninety-five of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 [39 & 40 Vict. c. 36], shall not apply to tobacco; and

(c) section six of the Finance Act, 1896, from "and the words 'weighing'" down to "such tobacco" shall be repealed.

INCOME TAX.

4. *Rate of income tax for 1897-8.* (1.) Income tax for the year beginning on the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, shall be charged at the rate of eightpence.

(2.) All such enactments relating to income tax as were in force on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, shall have full force and effect with respect to the duties of income tax hereby granted.

(3.) The annual value of any property which has been adopted for the purpose either of income tax under Schedules A. and B. in the Income Tax Act, 1853 [16 & 17 Vict. c. 34], or of inhabited house duty, during the year ending on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, shall be taken as the annual value of such property for the same purpose during the next subsequent year: Provided that this section—

(a) so far as respects the duty on inhabited houses in Scotland, shall be construed with the substitution of the twenty-fourth day of May for the fifth day of April; and

(b) shall not apply to the Metropolitan as defined by the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 67].

5. *Exemption of income of married woman.* (1.) Where the total joint income of a husband and wife charged to income tax by way either of assessment or deduction, does not exceed five hundred pounds, and upon a claim for exemption, relief, or abatement, under the Acts relating to the income tax, the commissioners for general purposes of those Acts are satisfied that such total income includes profits of the wife from any business carried on or exercised by means of her own personal labour, and that the rest of the total income or any part thereof arises or accrues from profits of a business carried on or exercised by means of the husband's own personal labour, and unconnected with the business of the wife, they shall deal with such claim as if it were a claim in respect of the said profits of the wife, and a separate claim on the part of the husband in respect of the rest of the total income, but they shall deal with any income of the husband arising or accruing from the business of his wife or from any source connected therewith as if it were part of the income of the wife.

(2.) In this section "business" means any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or any

office or employment of profit, and the "profits of a business" mean any profits, gains, or remuneration arising or accruing from the business and chargeable under Schedule D. or Schedule E. in the Income Tax Act, 1853 [16 & 17 Vict. c. 34].

(3.) Sub-section two of section thirty-four of the Finance Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 30], is hereby repealed, save as respects any income tax charged under any former Act.

EXCISE.

6. *Sale of tobacco in omnibuses and tramway cars.* (1.) Section twelve of the Revenue Act, 1884 [47 & 48 Vict. c. 62] (which relates to the sale of tobacco in railway carriages under the licence of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue), shall apply in the case of omnibuses, tramway cars, and tramway carriages, as it applies in the case of railway carriages, and shall apply to the proprietors of any such omnibuses, tramway cars, or tramway carriages, as it applies to the proprietors of railway carriages or to a railway company.

(2.) The expression "omnibus" in this section has the same meaning as in the Town Police Clauses Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. c. 14], and includes a "stage carriage" within the meaning of the Metropolitan Public Carriage Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 115].

7. *Declaration as to effect of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 67, &c.* Nothing in the Statute Law Revision Act, 1883, or the Statute Law Revision Act, 1892, shall be deemed to have repealed any enactments so far as they are required for the purpose of giving effect to section two of the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1853.

STAMPS.

8. *Explanation as to bills charged on local rate.* Where under the power conferred by any Act any county council or municipal corporation issue bills repayable not later than twelve months from their date, those bills shall, notwithstanding that by the same or any other Act they are charged or secured on any property, fund, or rate, and that the statutory charge is referred to in the bills, be treated for the purpose of the Stamp Act, 1891, and the Acts amending that Act, as promissory notes and not as marketable securities.

GENERAL.

9. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Finance Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 25

[Patent Office (Extension) Act, 1897.]

An Act for the acquisition of Land for the Extension of the Patent Office, and for purposes connected therewith.

[8th August 1897.]

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the extension of the Patent Office and to empower the Commissioners of Works (in this Act called the Commissioners) for that purpose to acquire certain lands and buildings situated in the united parishes of Saint Andrew Holborn-above-the-Bars and Saint George the Martyr, in the County of London:

And whereas those lands and buildings cannot be acquired without the authority of Parliament:

And whereas plans of the lands by this Act authorized to be acquired, and also books of reference containing the names of the owners and lessees, or reputed owners and lessees, and of the occupiers of those lands, have been deposited with the clerk of the peace for the county of London (which plans and books of reference are in this Act respectively referred to as the deposited plans and books of reference):

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Power to purchase land.* The Commissioners may purchase and acquire for the purposes of this Act all or any of the lands delineated on the deposited plans and described in the deposited books of reference.

2. *Incorporation of Lands Clauses Acts.* (1.) For the purpose of the purchase and acquisition of land under this Act the Lands Clauses Acts shall, sub-

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ject to the provisions of this Act, be incorporated with this Act, with the following exceptions and modifications:

- (a.) The provisions relating to the sale of superfluous land and access to the special Act and section one hundred and thirty-three of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (relating to land tax and poor rate) shall not be incorporated with this Act:
- (b.) In the construction of this Act, and of the incorporated Acts, this Act shall be deemed to be the "special Act," and the Commissioners shall be deemed to be the "promoters of the undertaking":
- (c.) The bond required by section eighty-five of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 [8 & 9 Vict. c. 18], shall be under the common seal of the Commissioners, and shall be sufficient without the addition of the sureties mentioned in that section:
- (d.) All claims for compensation made upon the Commissioners under this Act or any Act incorporated herewith, shall, if the person claiming has no greater interest in the land in respect of which compensation is claimed than as tenant from year to year, or as a leaseholder for any term of which not more than eighteen months remain unexpired at the time at which the claim is made, be determined in manner provided by section one hundred and twenty-one of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 [8 & 9 Vict. c. 18].

(2.) The powers of the Commissioners for the compulsory purchase of land under this Act shall cease after the expiration of three years from the passing of this Act.

3. *Land tax.* (1.) Any land tax assessed on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven on any part of the land acquired by the Commissioners under this Act shall, as from the date of acquisition, be deemed to have been redeemed at the price and in accordance with the conditions provided by the Finance Act, 1896 [50 & 60 Vict. c. 28], and the Land Tax Acts therein defined, and after the date of acquisition no sum shall be assessed or charged in respect of land tax on any part of the land so acquired.

(2.) The Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall grant a certificate of exoneration from assessment to land tax of the lands so acquired, and that certificate shall be registered by the officer appointed for the registry of contracts for the redemption of land tax.

4. *Extinction of rights of way and other easements.*

(1.) All rights of way, rights of laying down or of continuing any pipes, sewers, or drains, on, through, or under any of the land acquired by the Commissioners under this Act, and all other rights and easements in or relating to that land, shall be extinguished, and all the soil of those ways, and the property in the pipes, sewers, and drains, shall vest in the Commissioners.

(2.) Provided that any persons may recover from the Commissioners such compensation (if any) as they may be entitled to under any of the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts for any rights or property of which they may be deprived in pursuance of this section, and the amount of that compensation shall be determined in manner provided by the Lands Clauses Acts as modified for the purpose of their incorporation with this Act.

5. *Saving for county council.* Nothing in this Act shall affect any rights or jurisdiction of the London County Council in relation to any sewers, drains, or watercourses.

6. *Power to enter on lands.* The Commissioners and their surveyors, officers, and workmen may at all reasonable time in the daytime, on giving twenty-four hours' notice in writing, enter on any of the land which the Commissioners are authorised to acquire under this Act for the purpose of surveying or valuing the land.

7. *Power of Commissioners to build.* The Commissioners may erect all such buildings, execute all such works, and do all such other things as may in their opinion be necessary or proper for the purpose of providing for the extension of the Patent

Office on the land acquired by them under this Act, and appropriating any such land for any of those purposes.

8. *Protection of works of gas, water, and electricity companies.* (1.) Where, in the removal or pulling down of any buildings or in raising or lowering the ground of any street or way for the purpose of this Act, it is necessary to raise, sink, or otherwise alter the position relatively to the surface of the ground of any pipe, wire, or other apparatus laid down or used by any gas, water, or electricity company, or connected with any house or building for the supply of gas, water, or electricity:

- (a) one month's notice shall be given to the company previously to the commencement of any such work; and
- (b) the work shall be executed to the reasonable satisfaction of the engineer of the company, or in case of difference of an engineer to be selected by the Board of Trade; and
- (c) every such work shall be so executed as to cause as little inconvenience as circumstances will admit to the company; and
- (d) the Commissioners shall make compensation to the company for all loss or damage, if any, which may be occasioned by the execution of any of the works authorized by this Act.

(2.) For the purposes of this section the expression "gas, water, or electricity company" includes any person or body of persons supplying gas, water, or electricity.

9. *Provisions as to expenses, &c., of Commissioners.* (1.) All expenses incurred by the Commissioners under this Act shall be defrayed out of money provided by Parliament.

(2.) The provisions of the Commissioners of Works Acts, 1852 [15 & 16 Vict. c. 28], and any Act amending that Act, shall apply in the case of the acquisition of land by the Commissioners under this Act in like manner as in the case of a purchase under that Act, and any notice, summons, writ, or other document required to be given, issued, or signed, by or on behalf of the Commissioners, may be given, issued, or signed by the secretary or assistant secretary of the Commissioners, and need not be under their common seal.

10. *Penalty for obstructing Commissioners.* If any person wilfully obstructs any person acting under the authority of the Commissioners in the lawful exercise of the powers vested in them under this Act, he shall for each offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

11. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Patent Office (Extension) Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 26.

[Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1897.]

An Act for transferring the Expenses of Police Courts to the Metropolitan Police Fund, and for making provision with respect to the Courts of the Stipendiary Magistrate of Chatham and Sheerness.

[6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted &c.:

1. *Transfer to metropolitan police fund of expenses and receipts of metropolitan police courts.* The expenses of and incidental to the metropolitan police courts, except the salaries and superannuation allowances of the police magistrates, shall be paid out of the fund applicable for defraying the expenses of the metropolitan police (in this Act referred to as the police fund), and all moneys which at the passing of this Act are applicable for defraying the expenses of the metropolitan police courts shall be paid to the metropolitan police fund.

2. *Power to alter salaries and fees.* (1.) The limit imposed by section nine of the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839, on the salaries of the clerks in the metropolitan police courts is hereby repealed.

(2.) The Secretary of State may, by order under his hand, fix a table of the fees to be taken in the metropolitan police courts; and any table so fixed

shall take effect instead of the table contained in Schedule A. to the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839 [3 & 3 Vict. c. 71].

3. *Transfer of property from Commissioners of Works to receiver.* (1.) All property, real and personal, of or to which the Commissioners of Works are seized, possessed, or entitled, in trust for or for the purposes of any metropolitan police court in use at the passing of this Act, shall pass to and be vested in the receiver for the metropolitan police district (in this Act referred to as the receiver) for the same estate and interest and subject to the same covenants, conditions, agreements, and liabilities, for and subject to which the same were held by the Commissioners of Works, and the Commissioners of Works shall be discharged from such covenants, conditions, agreements, and liabilities.

(2.) Any building, structure, or work for the time being vested in the receiver shall be exempt from so much of the provisions of the London Building Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. cxiii.], as relates to buildings and structures.

4. *Powers of receiver with respect to land and buildings.* The receiver shall have the same powers with respect to land and buildings required for the purposes of the metropolitan police courts as he has with respect to land and buildings required for the purposes of the metropolitan police force, and the provisions of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1886 [49 & 50 Vict. c. 22], and the Metropolitan Police Act, 1887 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 45], shall apply accordingly, and the limit fixed by those Acts on the borrowing powers of the receiver shall, in order to enable him to borrow such money as may be required for the purposes of the metropolitan police courts, be raised to seven hundred thousand pounds.

5. *Provision as to retiring allowances.* (1.) The Metropolitan Police Staff (Superannuation) Acts, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 28] and 1885 [48 & 49 Vict. c. 68], shall apply to any superannuation allowance, compensation, gratuity, or other allowance payable to any person appointed after the passing of this Act to be a member of the staff of the metropolitan police courts, except the police magistrates.

(2.) The superannuation allowances payable at the passing of this Act to persons who have been members of the staff of the metropolitan police courts, except as police magistrates, and the superannuation allowances payable hereafter to persons being, at the passing of this Act, members of that staff, except as aforesaid, shall be paid out of the police fund, but shall continue to be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 1859 [22 Vict. c. 29], and the enactments amending the same.

6. *Provision as to Chatham and Sheerness courts.* The salary of the clerk to the Chatham and Sheerness stipendiary magistrate shall be paid out of the police fund, and all fees received at any courts of that magistrate, and all fines, pecuniary penalties, and forfeitures imposed by that magistrate, shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be carried to the police fund:

Provided that if the fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures so paid in any financial year are insufficient to meet the salary of the said clerk for that year, the deficiency shall be defrayed, as heretofore, out of money provided by Parliament, but in like manner as the charges and expenses incurred under the Metropolitan Police Act, 1860 [23 & 24 Vict. c. 135], and if they are in excess of such salary the excess shall be paid into the Exchequer.

7. *Provisions as to fees and fines.* (1.) The Public Offices Fees Act, 1879 [42 & 43 Vict. c. 58], shall apply to all fees payable at the metropolitan police courts or at any court of the Chatham and Sheerness stipendiary magistrate.

(2.) The amount of fees, penalties, and forfeitures, required by section forty-six of the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839 [2 & 3 Vict. c. 71], shall be delivered at such times as the Secretary of State may by order direct.

(3.) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, or any repeal enacted by this Act, any fines which at the passing of this Act are payable by the receiver into the Exchequer, and which, by the Act im-

posing them, are directed to be paid to the Crown, or to the Exchequer, shall continue to be paid by the receiver into the Exchequer.

8. *Power to settle questions.*] If any question arises as to what expenses are expenses of or incidental to any court within the meaning of this Act, the question may be determined by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the

Treasury so far as the question affects the amount of any charge on the Exchequer.

9. *Repeal of enactments in schedule.*] The Acts specified in the schedule to this Act shall be repealed to the extent appearing in the third column of that schedule.

10. *Commencement of Act.*] This Act shall come into operation at such date as may be fixed by

order of the Secretary of State notified in the London Gazette, and the Secretary of State may fix different dates for different provisions of this Act coming into operation.

11. *Short Title.*] This Act may be cited as the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1897, and may be cited with the Metropolitan Police Acts, 1839 to 1895.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
2 & 3 Vict. c. 71	The Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839.	So much of section nine as relates to the amount of the salaries of clerks and officers employed in the metropolitan police courts. In section forty-six, the words "once in every quarter of a year." In section forty-seven, the words "to Her Majesty or."
17 & 18 Vict. c. 94	The Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Act, 1854.	So much of Schedule B. as relates to the expenses of the police courts of the metropolis, except the salaries of the police magistrates, and so much of section seven as relates to the portion of Schedule B. repealed by this Act.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 63	The Chatham and Sheerness Stipendiary Magistrate Act, 1867.	Section twelve, from "and the salary" to the end of the section. Section thirteen, from "and shall account" to "United Kingdom." Section fifteen.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 35	The Metropolitan Police Court (Buildings) Act, 1871.	The whole Act.

CHAPTER 27.

[Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, 1897.]

An Act for the Acquisition of a Site for Public Offices in or near Whitehall, and for other purposes connected therewith.

[8th August, 1897.]

Whereas the Public Offices Site Act, 1882 [45 & 46 Vict. c. 32], authorised the acquisition of certain lands for the purposes of the Admiralty and War Office:

And whereas the proposal to erect a new War Office on the lands authorised to be acquired under that Act has been abandoned, and it is, therefore, expedient to provide a site for new buildings for the War Office and such other public offices as may be determined:

And whereas for that purpose it is expedient that the Commissioners of Works (in this Act called the Commissioners) should be empowered to acquire certain lands and buildings situated in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the county of London:

And whereas those lands and buildings cannot be acquired without the authority of Parliament:

And whereas plans of the lands by this Act authorised to be acquired and appropriated, and also books of reference containing the names of the owners and lessees, or reputed owners and lessees, and of the occupiers of those lands, have been deposited with the clerk of the peace for the county of London (which plans and books of reference are in this Act respectively referred to as the deposited plans and books of reference):

And whereas the land proposed to be acquired under this Act is vested in Her Majesty as part of the hereditary land revenues of the Crown subject to certain outstanding leases, estates, and interests:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Festing and acquisition of land.*] All the estate and interest of Her Majesty in the land delineated on the deposited plans and described in the deposited books of reference shall, on the date of the payment of the consideration payable for that estate and interest in pursuance of this Act to the Commissioners of Woods (in this Act referred to as the date of completion), vest in the Commissioners subject to any outstanding leases, estates, or interests therein, and the Commissioners may purchase and acquire, for the purposes of this Act, all

or any of those outstanding leases, estates, and interests.

2. *Incorporation of Lands Clauses Acts.*] (1) For the purpose of the purchase and acquisition of land under this Act the Lands Clauses Acts shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be incorporated with this Act, with the following exceptions and modifications:—

(a.) The provisions relating to the sale of superfluous land and access to the special Act and section one hundred and thirty-three of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (relating to land tax and poor rate), shall not be incorporated with this Act:

(b.) In the construction of this Act, and of the incorporated Acts, this Act shall be deemed to be the "special Act," and the Commissioners shall be deemed to be the "promoters of the undertaking":

(c.) The bond required by section eighty-five of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 [8 & 9 Vict. c. 18], shall be under the common seal of the Commissioners, and shall be sufficient without the addition of the sureties mentioned in that section:

(d.) All claims for compensation made upon the Commissioners under this Act, or any Act incorporated herewith, shall, if the person claiming has no greater interest in the land in respect of which compensation is claimed than as tenant from year to year, or as a leaseholder for any term of which not more than eighteen months remain unexpired at the time at which the claim is made, be determined in manner provided by section one hundred and twenty-one of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 [8 & 9 Vict. c. 18].

(3.) The powers of the Commissioners for the compulsory purchase of land under this Act shall cease after the expiration of three years from the passing of this Act.

3. *Consideration to be paid for Crown lands.*] (1.) The consideration payable to Her Majesty for her estate and interest in the land vested in the Commissioners under this Act shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, be agreed upon by the Treasury and the Commissioners of Woods, or in default of agreement ascertained, having regard to the considerations mentioned in section sixty-three of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845

[8 & 9 Vict. c. 18], by a surveyor appointed for the purpose by the Treasury.

(2.) The consideration so payable to Her Majesty shall be paid to the Commissioners of Woods, and shall be carried to the account of the capital of the land revenues of the Crown and applied as part thereof.

(3.) The Apportionment Act, 1870 [33 & 34 Vict. c. 35], shall apply in the case of any rents due in respect of the land vested in the Commissioners under this Act, and those rents, if accruing due before the date of completion, shall be payable to the Commissioners of Woods, and if accruing due after that date shall be payable to the Commissioners.

(4.) The Commissioners shall pay all costs and expenses incurred by Her Majesty or by the Commissioners of Woods in relation to the valuation of the land or the vesting thereof under this Act.

4. *Issue and raising of money for purposes of Act.*

(1.) The Treasury may issue out of the Consolidated Fund or the growing produce thereof such sums not exceeding in the whole five hundred thousand pounds as may be required by the Commissioners for the payment of the consideration payable to Her Majesty for her estate and interest in the land vested in the Commissioners under this Act, and for the purchase and acquisition of the leases, estates, and interests authorised to be purchased and acquired under this Act, and for such purposes connected with the acquisition of the site of the new buildings for the War Office and other public offices as the Treasury may approve.

(2.) The Treasury may, if they think fit, at any time for the purpose of providing money for the issue of sums out of the Consolidated Fund under this Act, or the repayment to that fund of all or any part of the sums so issued, borrow money by means of terminable annuities for such period not exceeding fifty years from the passing of this Act as the Treasury may fix, and all sums so borrowed shall be paid into the Exchequer.

(3.) The said annuities shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament for the service of the Commissioners of Woods; and if those moneys are insufficient shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund or the growing produce thereof.

(4.) The Commissioners shall, within six months after the end of every financial year in which money is issued under this section, cause to be made out an account, in the form required by the

Treasury, shewing the money expended and borrowed, and the securities created under this Act, and the accounts of expenditure under this Act shall be audited and reported upon by the Comptroller and Auditor General as appropriation accounts in manner directed by the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1886 [39 & 30 Vict. c. 39].

5. *Land Tax.* (1.) Any land tax assessed on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven on any part of the land vested in the Commissioners under this Act shall, as from the date of completion, be deemed to have been redeemed at the price and in accordance with the conditions provided by the Finance Act, 1896 [59 & 60 Vict. c. 28], and the Land Tax Acts therein defined; and after the date of completion no sum shall be assessed or charged in respect of land tax on any part of the land so vested.

(2.) The Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall grant a certificate of exoneration from assessment to land tax of the lands so vested, and that certificate shall be registered by the officer appointed for the registry of contracts for the redemption of land tax.

6. *Extinction of rights of way and other easements.* (1.) All rights of way, rights of laying down or of continuing any pipes, sewers, or drains, on through, or under, any of the land vested in or acquired by the Commissioners under the provisions of this Act, and all other rights and easements in or relating to that land, shall be extinguished, and all the soil of those ways, and the property in the pipes, sewers, and drains, shall vest in the Commissioners.

(2.) Provided that any persons may recover from the Commissioners such compensation (if any) as they may be entitled to under any of the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts for any rights or property of which they may be deprived in pursuance of this section, and the amount of that compensation shall be determined in manner provided by the Lands Clauses Acts as modified for the purpose of their incorporation with this Act.

(3.) This section shall be subject, so far as regards the sewers situated under the lands vested in the Commissioners under this Act, to the following provisions, namely:

(a.) The London County Council shall, on being required to do so by the Commissioners, construct a new sewer on the lines coloured red on the plan signed by the Right Honourable Aretas Akers-Douglas, the chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Bill for this Act was referred, and the Council shall proceed with all reasonable despatch to construct the said sewer in accordance with the plans, specifications, and particulars, agreed between the Commissioners and the Council.

(b.) When and so soon as the said sewer is completed, with all necessary incidental works and appliances, and connected with the existing sewer, so much of the existing sewers as are situate on the land vested in the Commissioners under this Act may be removed and dealt with by them as they think fit.

(c.) The proper costs and expenses of the Council in the construction of the said substituted sewer and necessary incidental works and appliances shall be repaid to the Council by the Commissioners.

7. *Power to enter on lands.* The Commissioners and their surveyors, officers, and workmen may at all reasonable time in the daytime, on giving twenty-four hours' notice in writing, enter on any of the land which is vested in the Commissioners, or which they are authorised to acquire under this Act, for the purpose of surveying or valuing the land.

8. *Power of Commissioners to build.* The Commissioners may erect all such buildings, execute all such works, and do all such other things, as may in their opinion be necessary or proper for the purpose of providing new buildings for public offices on the land vested in or acquired by them under this Act, and appropriating any such land for the purpose.

9. *Protection of works of gas, water, and electricity companies.* (1.) Where, in the removal or pulling down of any buildings or in raising or lowering the ground of any street or way for the purpose of this Act, it is necessary to raise, sink, or otherwise alter the position relatively to the surface of the ground of any pipe, wire, or other apparatus laid down or used by any gas, water, or electricity company, or connected with any house or building for the supply of gas, water, or electricity—

(a) one month's notice shall be given to the company previously to the commencement of any such work; and

(b) the work shall be executed to the reasonable satisfaction of the engineer of the company, or in case of difference of an engineer to be selected by the Board of Trade; and

(c) every such work shall be so executed as to cause as little inconvenience as circumstances will admit to the company; and

(d) the Commissioners shall make compensation to the company for all loss or damage, if any, which may be occasioned by the execution of any of the works authorised by this Act.

(2.) For the purposes of this section the expression "gas, water, or electricity company" includes any person or body of persons supplying gas, water, or electricity.

10. *Application of Commissioners of Works Acts.* The provisions of the Commissioners of Works Act, 1853 [15 & 16 Vict. c. 28], and any Act amending that Act, shall apply in the case of land vested in or acquired by the Commissioners under this Act in like manner as in the case of land purchased under that Act; provided that the Commissioners shall not, without the consent of the Commissioners of Woods, sell or exchange any estate or interest which is vested in them by virtue of this Act and which was at the time of the passing of this Act vested in Her Majesty as part of the hereditary land revenues of the Crown.

11. *Signature of notices, &c.* Any notice, summons, writ, or other document required to be given, issued, or signed by or on behalf of the Commissioners, may be given, issued, or signed by the secretary or assistant secretary of the Commissioners, and need not be under their common seal.

12. *Penalty for obstructing Commissioners.* If any person wilfully obstructs any person acting under the authority of the Commissioners in the lawful exercise of their powers under this Act, he shall for each offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

13. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 28.

[*Poor Law Officers Superannuation Act Amendment Act, 1897.*]

An Act to amend the Poor Law Officers Superannuation Act, 1896, as respects Female Nurses appointed after the commencement of the said Act. [6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Saving as to female nurses.* Any female nurse appointed after the passing of this Act by any authority to whom the Poor Law Officers Superannuation Act, 1896 [59 & 60 Vict. c. 50], applies, who shall within two months from the date of her appointment signify in writing to such authority her intention not to avail herself of the provisions of the said Act, shall not be required to make any contribution or to submit to any deduction from her salary or wages under the said Act, and shall not be entitled to receive any superannuation allowance, gratuity, or other benefit under the said Act.

Any female nurse appointed after the commencement of the Poor Law Officers Superannuation Act, 1896, and before the passing of this Act, who shall, within one month from the passing thereof, signify her intention in writing not to avail herself

of the provisions of the Poor Law Officers Superannuation Act, 1896, shall not be required to make any contribution or to submit to any deduction from her salary or wages under the said Act, and shall not be entitled to receive any superannuation allowance, gratuity, or other benefit under the said Act, and shall be entitled to repayment of any contributions made by her to the fund of the authority by whom she has been employed under the provisions of the said Act.

In this section the term "nurse" includes any assistant nurse and attendant on the sick or insane.

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Poor Law Officers Superannuation Act Amendment Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 29.

[*Poor Law Act, 1897.*]

An Act to amend the Law with respect to the borrowing of Money by Guardians and Managers of District Schools and Asylums, and to explain the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867. [6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Provisions as to poor law loans.* (1) A loan raised after the passing of this Act under section two of the Poor Law Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. c. 56], shall be repaid within such period, not exceeding sixty years, as the guardians or managers with the sanction of the Local Government Board may determine, either by equal yearly or half-yearly instalments of principal or principal and interest, or by means of a sinking fund.

(2.) The sinking fund shall be set apart, invested, and applied in accordance with the Local Loans Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 83], and the Acts amending that Act, and for the purpose of such application the prescribed rate shall be a rate not exceeding three per cent. per annum. Provided that the guardians or managers shall not invest in their own securities.

(3.) Where any such loan has been contracted to be repaid by annual instalments, it may, with the consent of the lenders, be repaid by half-yearly instalments.

(4.) Guardians and managers may borrow money under the said section two, without the consent of the Local Government Board, for the purpose of repaying any outstanding part of any loan borrowed either before or after the passing of the Poor Law Act, 1889, which they have power to repay.

(5.) Any money so borrowed shall be repaid in the manner directed by this Act and within the same period as that originally sanctioned for the repayment of the loan, unless the Local Government Board consent to the period for repayment being enlarged, but that period shall not exceed sixty years from the date of the original borrowing.

(6.) For the purpose of this section the expression "outstanding" means not repaid by instalments, or by means of a sinking fund, or out of capital money properly applicable to the purpose of repayment other than money borrowed for that purpose.

2. *Explanation and amendment of 50 & 51 Vict. c. 6.* The power to provide land and buildings under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, is hereby declared to include power to provide any land or buildings which may, in the opinion of the Local Government Board, be required for the purposes of that Act, and the provisions of section two of the Poor Law Act, 1889, with respect to loans by guardians of unions as amended by this Act, shall apply, for the purpose of borrowing under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, instead of section seventeen of the last-mentioned Act, but with the substitution of "one-tenth of the rateable value of the district" for "one-fourth" of the rateable value of the union.

3. *Repeal.* The Acts mentioned in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.

4. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Poor Law Act, 1897.

SCHEDULE.
ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 70 -	The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834 - - - -	Section twenty-four from "and that any loan" to the end of the section.
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 107 -	The Poor Relief (Loans) Act, 1836 - - - -	The whole Act.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 6 -	The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867 - - - -	Section seventeen.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 122 -	The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868 - - - -	Section thirty-five from the commencement of the section to "thirty years; and."
32 & 33 Vict. c. 45 -	The Unions Loan Act, 1869 - - - -	Section five.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 11 -	The Poor Law Loans Act, 1871 - - - -	Sections one and three.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 54 -	The Poor Law Act, 1879 - - - -	Section twelve.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 56 -	The Poor Law Act, 1889 - - - -	In section two the words "and be paid off in the like time and manner and be borrowed and re-borrowed in the like manner," and the words "and to the managers of any asylum district not being the Metropolitan Asylum District."

CHAPTER 30.

[Police (Property) Act, 1897.]

An Act to make further provision with respect to the Disposal of Property in the Possession of the Police. [6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c. :

1. *Power to make orders with respect to property in possession of police.* (1.) Where any property has come into the possession of the police in connection with any criminal charge or under section sixty-six of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839 [2 & 3 Vict. c. 47], section forty-eight of the Act of the session of the second and third years of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-four (local) [2 & 3 Vict. c. xciv.], for regulating the Police in the City of London, section one hundred and three of the Larceny Act, 1861 [24 & 25 Vict. c. 96], or section thirty-four of the Pawnbrokers Act, 1872 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 93], a court of summary jurisdiction may, on application either by an officer of police or by a claimant of the property, make an order for the delivery of the property to the person appearing to the magistrate or court to be the owner thereof, or, if the owner cannot be ascertained, make such order with respect to the property as to the magistrate or court may seem meet.

(2.) An order under this section shall not affect the right of any person to take within six months from the date of the order legal proceedings against any person in possession of property delivered by virtue of the order for the recovery of the property, but on the expiration of those six months the right shall cease.

(3.) In any part of the metropolitan police district for which a police court is established under the Metropolitan Police Courts Acts, 1839 and 1840, the powers of a court of summary jurisdiction under this section shall be exercised by a metropolitan police magistrate.

2. *Regulations with respect to unclaimed property in possession of police.* (1.) A Secretary of State may make regulations for the disposal of property which has come into the possession of the police under the circumstances mentioned in this Act in cases where the owner of the property has not been ascertained and no order of a competent court has been made with respect thereto.

(2.) The regulations may authorise the sale of any such property, and the application of the proceeds of any such sale, and the application of any money of which the owner cannot be ascertained, to all or any of the following purposes:—

- (a) the expenses of executing the regulations;
- (b) the payment of reasonable compensation to any person by whom the property has been delivered into the possession of the police;
- (c) the making of payments for the benefit of discharged prisoners or of persons dependent on prisoners or discharged prisoners; or

(d) such other purposes as the Secretary of State may consider expedient.

(3.) Where the property is a perishable article or its custody involves unreasonable expense or inconvenience it may be sold at any time, but the proceeds of sale shall not be disposed of until they have remained in the possession of the police for a year. In any other case the property shall not be sold until it has remained in the possession of the police for a year.

(4.) The regulations may also provide for the investment of money and for the audit of accounts.

(5.) The regulations shall apply whether the property to which they relate has come into the possession of the police before or after the passing of this Act or the making of the regulations.

(6.) The regulations shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after they are made.

3. *Extent, Repeal, and Short Title.* (1.) This Act shall not extend to Scotland.

(2.) In the application of this Act to Ireland, the Chief Secretary shall be substituted for the Secretary of State.

(3.) Sections twenty-nine and thirty of the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839 [2 & 3 Vict. c. 71], are hereby repealed.

(4.) This Act may be cited as the Police (Property) Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 31.

[Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.]

An Act to permit Local Authorities to provide Cleansing and Disinfection for Persons infested with Vermin. [6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c. :

1. *Power to local authorities to provide cleansing, &c., for persons infested with vermin.* On and after the passing of this Act any local authority shall have the power, when in their discretion they shall see fit, to permit any person who shall apply to the said authority, on the ground that he is infested with vermin, to have the use, free of charge, of the apparatus (if any) which the authority possess for cleansing the person and his clothing from vermin. The use of such apparatus shall not be considered to be parochial relief or charitable allowance to the person using the same, or to the parent of such person, and no such person or parent shall by reason thereof be deprived of any right or privilege or be subject to any disqualification or disability.

Local authorities may expend any reasonable sum on buildings, appliances, and attendants that may be required for the carrying out of this Act, and any expenses for these purposes may be defrayed out of any rate or fund applicable by the authority for general sanitary purposes or for the relief of the poor.

2. *Definition.* In this Act "local authority"

means in England the council of any county borough, the district council of any district, any board of guardians, and in the county of London any sanitary authority as defined in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 [54 & 55 Vict. c. 76].

3. *Application to Scotland.* In the application of this Act to Scotland, "local authority" means and includes any local authority under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867 [30 & 31 Vict. c. 101], and any Acts amending that Act; but the local authority shall not erect buildings for the purposes of section one hereof except with the sanction of the Local Government Board for Scotland.

4. *Application to Ireland.* In the application of this Act to Ireland,—

- (1.) The expression "local authority" means a sanitary authority under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1896;
- (2.) Any expenses incurred by a local authority in the execution of this Act shall be paid as part of the expenses of such authority in the execution of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1896, and in the case of a rural authority shall be general expenses;
- (3.) A local authority shall not purchase or erect buildings for the purposes of this Act without the consent of the Local Government Board for Ireland.

5. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 32.

[School Board Conference Act, 1897.]

An Act to provide for Expenses incurred by School Boards in relation to School Board Conferences. [6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c. :

1. *Payment of school board conference expenses.*

(1.) The school board of any district may, subject to regulations made by the Education Department under this Act, pay out of the school fund—

- (a) the reasonable expenses of any members of the board, or of the clerk to the board, in attending any conference of school boards held for the purpose of discussing any matter connected with the duties devolving upon them; and
- (b) any reasonable annual or other subscription towards the expenses of the conference.

(2.) A school board shall not pay under this Act the expenses of more than three persons attending a school board conference.

(3.) The Education Department may make such regulations as they think fit for regulating payments and the amount of payment by school boards under this Act.

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(4.) Expressions used in this Act have the same respective meanings as they have in the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1893.

3. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the School Board Conference Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 33.

[*Iale of Man (Church Building and New Parishes) Act, 1897.*]

An Act to remove doubts as to the applicability of the Church Building Acts and New Parishes Acts to the Isle of Man.

[6th August 1897.]

Whereas doubts have been entertained as to whether and how far the Church Building Acts and the New Parishes Acts extend to the Isle of Man, and it is expedient to remove such doubts:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Removal of doubts as to applicability of Church Building Acts and New Parishes Acts to Isle of Man.* The Church Building Acts, 1818 to 1884, and the New Parishes Acts, 1843 to 1884, shall be construed as not extending to the Isle of Man.

Provided that any order made for the Isle of Man under any of those Acts before the passing of this Act shall, unless it has before that date been declared invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, be valid, but may be revoked or altered by or in pursuance of an Act of Tynwald.

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Isle of Man (Church Building and New Parishes) Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 34.

[*Municipal Elections (Scotland) Act, 1897.*]

An Act to enable Returning Officers at Municipal Elections in Scotland to take the use of certain rooms free of charge.

[6th August 1897.]

CHAPTER 35.

[*Naval Works Act, 1897.*]

An Act to make further provision for the Construction of Works in the United Kingdom and elsewhere for the purposes of the Royal Navy.

[6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Power for Admiralty to construct scheduled works.* Without prejudice to any existing powers, the Admiralty may forthwith proceed to construct the works as specified in the schedule to this Act at the places therein mentioned, and for that purpose may acquire such lands and execute such works as they may deem expedient.

2. *Issue of money for works mentioned in schedule.* In addition to any sum authorised to be issued under any other Act, the Treasury shall issue out of the Consolidated Fund or the growing produce thereof such sums, not exceeding in the whole six hundred and fifty-four thousand pounds, as may be required by the Admiralty for defraying the costs of the works specified in the schedule to this Act, subject to the terms and conditions in sections three and five of the Naval Works Act, 1896 [59 & 60 Vict. c. 6], and those sections shall be construed as if they were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to this Act.

3. *Application of surplus income of year 1895-6 for expenses of scheduled works.* The surplus set apart under section four of the Naval Works Act, 1896, may be applied in paying any sums authorised to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund by this or any future Act for the purpose of the works specified in the schedule to this Act, whether included or not in the schedule to the Naval Works Act, 1896.

4. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Naval Works Act, 1897.

[The Schedule contains heads of proposed expenditure.]

CHAPTER 36.

[*Out-door Relief (Ireland) Act, 1897.*]

An Act to make temporary provision for the Relief of Distress in Ireland.

[6th August 1897.]

CHAPTER 37.

[*Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.*]

An Act to amend the Law with respect to Compensation to Workmen for accidental Injuries suffered in the course of their Employment.

[6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Liability of certain employers to workmen for injuries.* (1.) If in any employment to which this Act applies personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman, his employer shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be liable to pay compensation in accordance with the First Schedule to this Act.

(2.) Provided that:

(a.) The employer shall not be liable under this Act in respect of any injury which does not disable the workman for a period of at least two weeks from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed:

(b.) When the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer, or of some person for whose act or default the employer is responsible, nothing in this Act shall affect any civil liability of the employer, but in that case the workman may, at his option, either claim compensation under this Act, or take the same proceedings as were open to him before the commencement of this Act; but the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation for injury to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment both independently of and also under this Act, and shall not be liable to any proceedings independently of this Act, except in case of such personal negligence or wilful act as aforesaid;

(c.) If it is proved that the injury to a workman is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of that workman, any compensation claimed in respect of that injury shall be disallowed.

(3.) If any question arises in any proceedings under this Act as to the liability to pay compensation under this Act (including any question as to whether the employment is one to which this Act applies), or as to the amount or duration of compensation under this Act, the question, if not settled by agreement, shall, subject to the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act, be settled by arbitration, in accordance with the Second Schedule to this Act.

(4.) If, within the time herein-after in this Act limited for taking proceedings, an action is brought to recover damages independently of this Act for injury caused by any accident, and it is determined in such action that the injury is one for which the employer is not liable in such action, but that he would have been liable to pay compensation under the provisions of this Act, the action shall be dismissed; but the court in which the action is tried shall, if the plaintiff shall so choose, proceed to assess such compensation, and shall be at liberty to deduct from such compensation all the costs which, in its judgment, have been caused by the plaintiff bringing the action instead of proceeding under this Act.

In any proceeding under this sub-section, when the court assesses the compensation it shall give a certificate of the compensation it has awarded and the directions it has given as to the deduction for costs, and such certificate shall have the force and effect of an award under this Act.

(5.) Nothing in this Act shall affect any proceeding for a fine under the enactments relating to mines or factories, or the application of any such fine, but if any such fine, or any part thereof, has been applied for the benefit of the person injured, the amount so applied shall be taken into account in estimating the compensation under this Act.

2. *Time for taking proceedings.* (1.) Proceedings for the recovery under this Act of compensation for an injury shall not be maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has

been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, or, in case of death, within six months from the time of death. Provided always that the want of or any defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings, if it is found in the proceedings for settling the claim that the employer is not prejudiced in his defence by the want, defect, or inaccuracy, or that such want, defect, or inaccuracy was occasioned by mistake or other reasonable cause.

(2.) Notice in respect of an injury under this Act shall give the name and address of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury and the date at which it was sustained, and shall be served on the employer, or, if there is more than one employer, upon one of such employers.

(3.) The notice may be served by delivering the same to or at the residence or place of business of the person on whom it is to be served.

(4.) The notice may also be served by post by a registered letter addressed to the person on whom it is to be served at his last known place of residence or place of business, and if served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving the service of such notice it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice was properly addressed and registered.

(5.) Where the employer is a body of persons corporate or unincorporate, the notice may also be served by delivering the same at, or by sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to the employer at the office, or, if there be more than one office, any one of the offices of such body.

3. *Contracting out.* (1.) If the Registrar of Friendly Societies, after taking steps to ascertain the views of the employer and workman, certifies that any scheme of compensation, benefit, or insurance for the workman of an employer in any employment, whether or not such scheme includes other employers and their workmen, is on the whole not less favourable to the general body of workmen and their dependants than the provisions of this Act, the employer may, until the certificate is revoked, contract with any of those workmen that the provisions of the scheme shall be substituted for the provisions of this Act, and thereupon the employer shall be liable only in accordance with the scheme, but, save as aforesaid, this Act shall apply notwithstanding any contract to the contrary made after the commencement of this Act.

(2.) The registrar may give a certificate to expire at the end of a limited period not less than five years.

(3.) No scheme shall be so certified which contains an obligation upon the workmen to join the scheme as a condition of their hiring.

(4.) If complaint is made to the Registrar of Friendly Societies by or on behalf of the workmen of any employer that the provisions of any scheme are no longer on the whole so favourable to the general body of workmen of such employer and their dependants as the provisions of this Act, or that the provisions of such scheme are being violated, or that the scheme is not being fairly administered, or that satisfactory reasons exist for revoking the certificate, the registrar shall examine into the complaint, and, if satisfied that good cause exists for such complaint, shall, unless the cause of complaint is removed, revoke the certificate.

(5.) When a certificate is revoked or expires any moneys or securities held for the purpose of the scheme shall be distributed as may be arranged between the employer and workmen, or as may be determined by the Registrar of Friendly Societies in the event of a difference of opinion.

(6.) Whenever a scheme has been certified as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the employer to answer all such inquiries and to furnish all such accounts in regard to the scheme as may be made or required by the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

(7.) The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies shall include in his annual report the particulars of the proceedings of the Registrar under this Act.

4. *Sub-contracting.* Where, in an employment to which this Act applies, the undertakers as hereinafter defined contract with any person for

the execution by or under such contractor of any work, and the undertakers would, if such work were executed by workmen immediately employed by them, be liable to pay compensation under this Act to those workmen in respect of any accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, the undertakers shall be liable to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work any compensation which is payable to the workman (whether under this Act or in respect of personal negligence or wilful act independently of this Act) by such contractor, or would be so payable if such contractor were an employer to whom this Act applies.

Provided that the undertakers shall be entitled to be indemnified by any other person who would have been liable independently of this section.

This section shall not apply to any contract with any person for the execution by or under such contractor of any work which is merely ancillary or incidental to, and is no part of, or process in, the trade or business carried on by such undertakers respectively.

5. *Compensation to workmen in case of bankruptcy of employer.* (1.) Where any employer becomes liable under this Act to pay compensation in respect of any accident, and is entitled to any sum from insurers in respect of the amount due to a workman under such liability, then in the event of the employer becoming bankrupt, or making a composition or arrangement with his creditors, or if the employer is a company of the company having commenced to be wound up, such workman shall have a first charge upon the sum aforesaid for the amount so due, and the judge of the county court may direct the insurers to pay such sum into the Post Office Savings Bank in the name of the registrar of such court, and order the same to be invested or applied in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule hereto with reference to the investment in the Post Office Savings Bank of any sum allotted as compensation, and those provisions shall apply accordingly.

(2.) In the application of this section to Scotland, the words "have a first charge upon" shall mean "be preferentially entitled to."

6. *Recovery of damages from stranger.* Where the injury for which compensation is payable under this Act was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the employer to pay damages in respect thereof, the workman may, at his option, proceed, either at law against that person to recover damages, or against his employer for compensation under this Act, but not against both, and if compensation be paid under this Act, the employer shall be entitled to be indemnified by the said other person.

7. *Application of Act and definitions.* (1.) This Act shall apply only to employment by the undertakers as hereinafter defined, on or in or about a railway, factory, mine, quarry, or engineering work, and to employment by the undertakers as hereinafter defined on, in, or about any building which exceeds thirty feet in height, and is either being constructed or repaired by means of a scaffolding, or being demolished, or on which machinery driven by steam, water, or other mechanical power is being used for the purpose of the construction, repair, or demolition thereof.

(2.) In this Act—

"Railway" means the railway of any railway company to which the Regulation of Railways Act, 1873 [36 & 37 Vict. c. 48], applies, and includes a light railway made under the Light Railways Act, 1896 [50 & 60 Vict. c. 48]; and "railway" and "railway company" have the same meaning as in the said Acts of 1873 and 1896:

"Factory" has the same meaning as in the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1891, and also includes any dock, wharf, quay, warehouse, machinery, or plant, to which any provision of the Factory Acts is applied by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 [58 & 59 Vict. c. 87], and every laundry worked by steam, water, or other mechanical power:

"Mine" means a mine to which the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 58], or the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1873 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 77], applies:

"Quarry" means a quarry under the Quarries Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 42]:

"Engineering work" means any work of construction or alteration or repair of a railroad, harbour, dock, canal, or sewer, and includes any other work for the construction, alteration, or repair of which machinery driven by steam, water, or other mechanical power is used:

"Undertakers" in the case of a railway means the railway company; in the case of a factory, quarry, or laundry means the occupier thereof within the meaning of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1895; in the case of a mine means the owner thereof within the meaning of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, or the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, as the case may be, and in the case of an engineering work means the person undertaking the construction, alteration, or repair; and in the case of a building means the persons undertaking the construction, repair, or demolition:

"Employer" includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate and the legal personal representative of a deceased employer:

"Workman" includes every person who is engaged in an employment to which this Act applies, whether by way of manual labour or otherwise, and whether his agreement is one of service or apprenticeship or otherwise, and is expressed or implied, is oral or in writing. Any reference to a workman who has been injured shall, where the workman is dead, include a reference to his legal personal representative or to his dependants, or other person to whom compensation is payable:

"Dependants" means—

- (a) in England and Ireland, such members of the workman's family specified in the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846 [9 & 10 Vict. c. 93], as were wholly or in part dependant upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death; and
- (b) in Scotland, such of the persons entitled according to the law of Scotland to sue the employer for damages or solatium in respect of the death of the workman, as were wholly or in part dependant upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death.

(3.) A workman employed in a factory which is a shipbuilding yard shall not be excluded from this Act by reason only that the accident arose outside the yard in the course of his work upon a vessel in any dock, river, or tidal water near the yard.

8. *Application to workmen in employment of Crown.*

(1.) This Act shall not apply to persons in the naval or military service of the Crown, but otherwise shall apply to any employment by or under the Crown to which this Act would apply if the employer were a private person.

(2.) The Treasury may, by warrant laid before Parliament, modify for the purposes of this Act their warrant made under section one of the Superannuation Act, 1887 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 67], and notwithstanding anything in that Act, or any such warrant, may frame a scheme with a view to its being certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies under this Act.

9. *Provision as to existing contracts.* Any contract existing at the commencement of this Act, whereby a workman relinquishes any right to compensation from the employer for personal injury arising out of and in the course of his employment, shall not, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to continue after the time at which the workman's contract of service would determine if notice of the determination thereof were given at the commencement of this Act.

10. *Commencement of Act and short title.* (1.) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(2.) This Act may be cited as the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.

SCHEDULE 3.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Sections 1, 5.

SCALE AND CONDITIONS OF COMPENSATION.

Scale.

(1.) The amount of compensation under this Act shall be—

(a) where death results from the injury—

- (i.) if the workman leaves any dependants wholly dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death, a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the three years next preceding the injury, or the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, whichever of those sums is the larger, but not exceeding in any case three hundred pounds, provided that the amount of any weekly payments made under this Act shall be deducted from such sum, and if the period of the workman's employment by the said employer has been less than the said three years, then the amount of his earnings during the said three years shall be deemed to be 156 times his average weekly earnings during the period of his actual employment under the said employer;

- (ii.) if the workman does not leave any such dependants, but leaves any dependants in part dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death, such sum, not exceeding in any case the amount payable under the foregoing provisions, as may be agreed upon, or, in default of agreement, may be determined, on arbitration under this Act, to be reasonable and proportionate to the injury to the said dependants; and
- (iii.) if he leaves no dependants, the reasonable expenses of his medical attendance and burial, not exceeding ten pounds;

- (b) where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury, a weekly payment during the incapacity after the second week not exceeding fifty per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, but if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, such weekly payments not to exceed one pound.

(2.) In fixing the amount of the weekly payment, regard shall be had to the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is able to earn after the accident, and to any payment not being wages which he may receive from the employer in respect of his injury during the period of his incapacity.

(3.) Where a workman has given notice of an accident, he shall, if so required by the employer, submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer, and if he refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation, and any proceeding under this Act in relation to compensation, shall be suspended until such examination takes place.

(4.) The payment shall, in case of death, be made to the legal personal representative of the workman, or, if he has no legal personal representative, to or for the benefit of his dependants, or, if he leaves no dependants, to the person to whom the expenses are due; and if made to the legal personal representative shall be paid by him to or for the benefit of the dependants or other person entitled thereto under this Act.

(5.) Any question as to who is a dependant, or as to the amount payable to each dependant, or, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration under this Act.

(6.) The sum allotted as compensation to a dependant may be invested or otherwise applied for the benefit of the person entitled thereto, as agreed, or as ordered by the committee or other arbitrator.

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(7.) Any sum which is agreed or is ordered by the committee or arbitrator to be invested may be invested in whole or in part in the Post Office Savings Bank by the registrar of the county court in his name as registrar.

(8.) Any sum to be so invested may be invested in the purchase of an annuity from the National Debt Commissioners through the Post Office Savings Bank, or be accepted by the Postmaster-General as a deposit in the name of the registrar as such, and the provisions of any statute or regulations respecting the limits of deposits in savings bank, and the declaration to be made by a depositor, shall not apply to such sums.

(9.) No part of any money invested in the name of the registrar of any county court in the Post Office Savings Bank under this Act shall be paid out except upon authority addressed to the Postmaster-General by the Treasury or by the judge of the county court.

(10.) Any person deriving any benefit from any moneys invested in a post office savings bank under the provisions of this Act may, nevertheless, open an account in a post office savings bank or in any other savings bank in his own name without being liable to any penalties imposed by any statute or regulations in respect of the opening of accounts in two savings banks, or of two accounts in the same savings bank.

(11.) Any workman receiving weekly payments under this Act shall, if so required by the employer, or by any person by whom the employer is entitled under this Act to be indemnified, from time to time submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer, or such other person; but if the workman objects to an examination by that medical practitioner, or is dissatisfied by the certificate of such practitioner upon his condition when communicated to him, he may submit himself for examination to one of the medical practitioners appointed for the purposes of this Act, as mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, and the certificate of that medical practitioner as to the condition of the workman at the time of the examination shall be given to the employer and workman, and shall be conclusive evidence of that condition. If the workman refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to such weekly payments shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

(12.) Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished or increased, subject to the maximum above provided, and the amount of payment shall, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration under this Act.

(13.) Where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months, the liability therefor may, on the application by or on behalf of the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum, to be settled, in default of agreement, by arbitration under this Act, and such lump sum may be ordered by the committee or arbitrator to be invested or otherwise applied as above mentioned.

(14.) A weekly payment, or a sum paid by way of redemption thereof, shall not be capable of being assigned, charged, or attached, and shall not pass to any other person by operation of law, nor shall any claim be set off against the same.

(15.) Where a scheme certified under this Act provides for payment of compensation by a friendly society, the provisions of the proviso to the first sub-section of section eight, section sixteen, and section forty-one of the Friendly Societies Act, 1896 [59 & 60 Vict. c. 25], shall not apply to such society in respect of such scheme.

(16.) In the application of this schedule to Scotland the expression "registrar of the county court" means "sheriff clerk of the county," and "judge of the county court" means "sheriff."

(17.) In the application of this Act to Ireland the provisions of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877 [40 & 41 Vict. c. 56], with respect to money deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank under that Act shall apply to money invested in the Post Office Savings Bank under this Act.

SECOND SCHEDULE. [Section 1.]

ARBITRATION.

The following provisions shall apply for settling any matter which under this Act is to be settled by arbitration:—

(1.) If any committee, representative of an employer and his workmen exists with power to settle matters under this Act in the case of the employer and workmen, the matter shall, unless either party objects, by notice in writing sent to the other party before the committee meet to consider the matter, be settled by the arbitration of such committee, or be referred by them in their discretion to arbitration as hereinafter provided.

(2.) If either party so objects, or there is no such committee, or the committee so refers the matter or fails to settle the matter within three months from the date of the claim, the matter shall be settled by a single arbitrator agreed on by the parties, or in the absence of agreement by the county court judge, according to the procedure prescribed by rules of court, or if in England the Lord Chancellor so authorises, according to the like procedure, by a single arbitrator appointed by such county court judge.

(3.) Any arbitrator appointed by the county court judge shall, for the purposes of this Act, have all the powers of a county court judge, and shall be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament in accordance with regulations to be made by the Treasury.

(4.) The Arbitration Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. c. 49], shall not apply to any arbitration under this Act; but an arbitrator may, if he thinks fit, submit any question of law for the decision of the county court judge, and the decision of the judge on any question of law, either on such submission, or in any case where he himself settles the matter under this Act, shall be final, unless within the time and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court either party appeals to the Court of Appeal; and the county court judge, or the arbitrator appointed by him, shall, for the purpose of an arbitration under this Act, have the same powers of procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as if the claim for compensation had been made by plaintiff in the county court.

(5.) Rules of court may make provision for the appearance in any arbitration under this Act of any party by some other person.

(6.) The costs of an incident to the arbitration and proceedings connected therewith shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator. The costs, whether before an arbitrator or in the county court, shall not exceed the limit prescribed by rules of court, and shall be taxed in manner prescribed by those rules.

(7.) In the case of the death or refusal or inability to act of an arbitrator, a judge of the High Court at Chambers may, on the application of any party, appoint a new arbitrator.

(8.) Where the amount of compensation under this Act shall be ascertained, or any weekly payment varied, or any other matter decided, under this Act, either by a committee or by an arbitrator or by agreement, a memorandum thereof shall be sent, in manner prescribed by rules of court, by the said committee or arbitrator, or by any party interested, to the registrar of the county court for the district in which any person entitled to such compensation resides, who shall, subject to such rules, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, record such memorandum in a special register without fee, and thereupon the said memorandum shall for all purposes be enforceable as a county court judgment. Provided that the county court judge may at any time rectify such register.

(9.) Where any matter under this Act is to be done in a county court, or by or to or before the judge or registrar of a county court, then, unless the contrary intention appear, the same shall, subject to rules of court be done in, or by or to or before the judge or registrar of, the county court of the district in which all the parties concerned reside, or if they reside in different districts the district in which the accident out of which the said matter arose occurred, without prejudice to any transfer in manner provided by rules of court.

(10.) The duty of a county court judge under this Act, or of an arbitrator appointed by him,

shall, subject to rules of court, be part of the duties of the county court, and the officers of the court shall act accordingly, and rules of court may be made both for any purpose for which this Act authorises rules of court to be made, and also generally for carrying into effect this Act so far as it affects the county court, or an arbitrator appointed by the judge of the county court, and proceedings in the county court or before any such arbitrator, and such rules may, in England, be made by the five judges of the county courts appointed for the making of rules under section one hundred and sixty-four of the County Courts Act, 1888 [51 & 52 Vict. c. 43], and when allowed by the Lord Chancellor, as provided by that section, shall have full effect without any further consent.

(11.) No court fee shall be payable by any party in respect of any proceeding under this Act in the county court prior to the award.

(12.) Any sum awarded as compensation shall be paid on the receipt of the person to whom it is payable under any agreement or award, and his solicitor or agent shall not be entitled to recover from him, or to claim a lien on, or deduct any amount for costs from, the said sum awarded, except such sum as may be awarded by the arbitrator or county court judge, on an application made by either party to determine the amount of costs to be paid to the said solicitor or agent, such sum to be awarded subject to taxation and to the scale of costs prescribed by rules of court.

(13.) The Secretary of State may appoint legally qualified medical practitioners for the purpose of this Act, and any committee, arbitrator, or judge may, subject to regulations made by the Secretary of State for the Treasury, appoint any such practitioner to report on any matter which seems material to any question arising in the arbitration; and the expense of any such medical practitioner shall, subject to Treasury regulations, be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

(14.) In the application of this schedule to Scotland—

(a.) "Sheriff" shall be substituted for "county court judge," "sheriff court" for "county court," "action" for "plaint," "sheriff clerk" for "registrar of the county court," and "act of sederunt" for "rules of court";

(b.) Any award or agreement as to compensation under this Act may be competently recorded for execution in the books of council and session or sheriff court books, and shall be enforceable in like manner as a recorded decree arbitral;

(c.) Any application to the sheriff as arbitrator shall be heard, tried, and determined summarily in the manner provided by the fifty-second section of the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act, 1876 [39 & 40 Vict. c. 70], save only that parties may be represented by any person authorised in writing to appear for them, and subject to the declaration that it shall be competent to either party within the time and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by act of sederunt to require the sheriff to state a case on any question of law determined by him, and his decision thereon in such case may be submitted to either division of the Court of Session, who may hear and determine the same finally, and remit to the sheriff with instruction as to the judgment to be pronounced.

(15.) Paragraphs four and seven of this schedule shall not apply to Scotland.

(16.) In the application of this schedule to Ireland the expression "county court judge" shall include the recorder of any city or town.

CHAPTER 33.

[Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Public Health in Scotland.
[6th August 1897.]

CHAPTER 39.

[Yorkshire Coroners Act, 1897.]

An Act to constitute the Ridings of Yorkshire

separate Counties for all the purposes of the Coroners Acts. [8th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c. :

1. *Ridings of Yorkshire to be separate counties in respect of the Coroners Acts.* For all the purposes of the Coroners Acts, 1844, 1860, 1887, and 1892, the ridings of Yorkshire shall respectively be separate counties, and the county council of each riding shall, to the exclusion of any other authority, be the county authority for all the purposes of those Acts :

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the alteration in manner provided by section five, sub-section three, of the Local Government Act, 1888 [51 & 52 Vict. c. 41], of the district of any coroner which is at the commencement of this Act situate partly in one and partly in another of the ridings.

2. *Rights of existing county coroners.* Nothing herein contained shall affect the rights, duties, powers, or liabilities of any county coroner holding office at the commencement of this Act, and if the district of any such coroner is divided into two or more districts, residence in any one of such districts shall be deemed to comply with section five of the Coroners Act, 1844 [7 & 8 Vict. c. 92].

3. *Commencement of Act.* This Act shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

4. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Yorkshire Coroners Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 40.

[Local Government (Joint Committees) Act, 1897.]

An Act to amend the Local Government Act, 1894, with regard to Joint Committees for the purposes of the Burial Acts.

[8th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c. :

1. *Joint committee for Burial Acts.* (1.) Where a joint committee is appointed under section fifty-three of the Local Government Act, 1894 [56 & 57 Vict. c. 73], for the purposes of the Burial Acts 1852 to 1885—

(a) any expenses incurred in carrying out those purposes shall be defrayed, any money borrowed for those purposes shall be borrowed, and any receipts arising from those purposes shall be divided, by the council appointing the committee in such proportion as they may agree upon, or, as in default of agreement, may be determined by the county council, or, if one of the councils so appointing is the council of a county borough, by the Local Government Board;

(b) the consent of the Local Government Board shall be required to the borrowing by any council of any money required to be borrowed for those purposes, but that consent shall be conclusive as to the power of the council to borrow, and no other consent shall be required either under the said Burial Acts, or the Local Government Act, 1894, or any other Act;

(c) Part IV. of the First Schedule to the Local Government Act, 1894, shall apply to the proceedings of the committee.

(2.) If any difference arises as to the constitution of any such committee it may be determined by order of the Local Government Board.

(3.) For the purposes of this section references to a council shall, in the case of a parish not having a parish council, include the parish meeting, and the parish meeting shall have the same power of borrowing for the purposes of the Burial Acts as a parish council would have.

2. *Short title.* This Act shall be construed as one with the Local Government Act, 1894, and may be cited as the Local Government (Joint Committees) Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 41.

[Post Office and Telegraph Act, 1897.]

An Act to make provision with respect to the

Delivery of Telegrams, Guarantees by Parish Councils in Scotland, and the Pensions of certain Persons employed in the Telegraph Service. [8th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c. :

1. *Amendment of 48 & 49 Vict. c. 58 as to the delivery of telegrams.* (1.) As from the twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, the following provisions as to the delivery of telegrams shall be substituted for provisions (2), (3), and (4) of section two of the Telegraph Act, 1885 (which provisions are hereby repealed).

(2.) The sums charged for the transmission of written telegrams shall cover the cost of delivery by special messenger within such limits (herein-after referred to as the limits of free delivery) as the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Treasury, may fix.

(3.) When the addressee does not reside within the limits of free delivery, and the sender does not direct that the telegram be delivered by post, the charge to the sender for the delivery of the telegram by special messenger shall not exceed such sum as the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Treasury, may fix; and unless the sender prepaies the charge the Postmaster-General shall not be bound to deliver the telegram by special messenger.

(4.) When the addressee does not reside within the limits of free delivery, and the sender directs that the telegram be delivered by post, the telegram shall be delivered free of extra charge by the ordinary postal delivery next following on the arrival of the telegram at the terminal telegraphic office.

2. *Application of 58 & 59 Vict. c. 18 to Scotland.* In the application of the Post Office Amendment Act, 1895, to Scotland, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(a) A reference to the Post Office Act, 1891 [54 & 55 Vict. c. 46], as amended by the Post Office Act, 1892 [55 & 56 Vict. c. 24], shall be substituted for the reference to the Post Office Act, 1891 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 76]; and

(b) Any expenses incurred under the Act by a parish council in Scotland shall be defrayed as expenses incurred for the purposes of Part IV. of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894.

3. *Superannuation of certain officers and clerks.* Any officer or clerk formerly in the service of the Submarine Telegraph Company Limited, or of the Société Carmichael et Cie., who on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, entered the permanent civil service of the State in an established capacity, shall, for the purposes of the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1892, be entitled to count his past years of continuous service with the company since the twenty-eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, as years passed in that civil service.

4. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Post Office and Telegraph Act, 1897, and may be cited with the Post Office Acts, 1837 to 1895, and, so far as it relates to telegraphs, with the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1892.

CHAPTER 42.

[Metropolitan Police (Borrowing Powers) Act, 1897.]

An Act to extend the powers of the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District.

[8th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c. :

1. *Extension of borrowing powers of receiver.* For the purposes referred to in section three of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1886 [49 & 50 Vict. c. 22], as amended by section two of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1887 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 45], the receiver for the Metropolitan Police District may, under and in accordance with those sections, borrow further sums not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the

Metropolitan Police (Borrowing Powers) Act, 1897, and may be cited with the Metropolitan Police Acts, 1829 to 1895.

CHAPTER 43.

[Military Manoeuvres Act, 1897.]

An Act to facilitate Military Manoeuvres.

[6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c. :

1. *Power to authorise execution of military manoeuvres.* (1.) Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, authorise the execution of military manoeuvres within specified limits and during a specified period not exceeding three months. Provided that the same limits, or any part thereof, shall not be specified more than once in any period of five years.

(2.) Whenever it is proposed to make any such Order a draft thereof shall, not less than six months before the Order is to come into force, be sent to the council of each county, county borough, district, and parish, wholly or partly within the specified limits, and in the case of the New Forest to the court of verderers; and notice of this intention to make the Order shall, not less than three months before the order is to come into force, be advertised in at least two newspapers circulating generally within the district.

(3.) The draft Order shall not be submitted to Her Majesty in Council until it has lain before each House of Parliament for thirty days on which that House is sitting, nor unless each House presents an address to Her Majesty praying that the Order may be made.

2. *Powers exercisable for purposes of manoeuvres.* Where an Order in Council under this Act authorises the execution of Military manoeuvres, such persons as are under the authority of Her Majesty engaged in the manoeuvres (in this Act referred to as the authorised forces) may under the direction of the Secretary of State within the specified limits and during the specified period,

(a) pass over, and encamp, construct military works, not of a permanent character, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land; and

(b) supply themselves with water from any authorised sources of water, and, for that purpose, dam up any running water. Provided always, that such damming up of water does not interfere with the carrying on of any trade or industry, and that nothing in this Act shall authorise the taking of water from any source of supply belonging to a private owner, or public authority, except subject to the supply shown to be required by those entitled to use such water supply.

Provided as follows—

(1.) Nothing in this Act shall authorise entry on or interference with (except to the extent of using authorised roads) any dwelling-house, place of worship, school, factory, workshop, store or premises, used for the carrying on of any trade, business, or manufacture, farmyard, garden, orchard, pleasure ground or nursery ground, burial ground, ground attached to any place of worship, or school, or any premises enclosed within the curtilage of or attached to any dwelling-house, or any enclosed wood or plantation.

(2.) The officer in command of the authorised forces shall take care that there is no interference with earthworks, ruins, or other remains of antiquarian or historical interest, or with any picturesque or valuable timber, or other natural features of exceptional interest or beauty, and shall be empowered to prevent trespass or damage to property by persons not belonging to the forces, and shall cause all lands used under the powers conferred by this Act to be restored as soon and as far as practicable to their previous condition.

(3.) Subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to—

(a) the closing of roads and footpaths; and

(b) obstruction of or interference with military manoeuvres; and

(c) entering or remaining in a camp, nothing in this Act shall prejudicially affect any public right or any right of common.

3. Power to close roads.] (1.) Two justices of the peace, not being military officers in command of the forces, may, if they think fit, on the application of a commissioned officer in command of the authorised forces or of part thereof, by order, suspend, for a time not exceeding forty-eight hours, any right of way over any road or footpath within the specified limits and within their jurisdiction. Provided that any such order shall only be made with regard to any county, or main, or parish, road by at least to justices, not being military officers in command of the forces, sitting in petty sessions in the petty sessional division or divisions within which such road or part of road to be stopped is situate, and for a time not exceeding twelve hours, and after seven days' notice of such intended application published in at least one newspaper circulating generally in the district, and subject to such terms and conditions as may be required by the said justices for the protection of individuals or of the public or of public bodies.

(2.) The officer in command of the authorised forces shall cause such public notice of the order as the justices may require to be given not less than twelve hours before the order comes into force, and shall give all reasonable facilities for traffic whilst the order is in force.

4. Military Manœuvres Commission.] (1.) When- ever an Order in Council is made under this Act a commission (in this Act called the Military Manœuvres Commission) shall be formed consist- ing of as representative members (a) and (b):

- (a) two persons appointed by the council of each county and one person appointed by the council of each county borough (if any) wholly or partly within the specified limits; and
- (b) if those limits include any part of the New Forest, two persons appointed by the court of Verderers; and
- (c) such other persons, being resident owners or occupiers of land within those limits, as may be appointed by the Secretary of State. Provided always that the persons appointed under the foregoing provisions of this section exceed in number the persons ap- pointed by the Secretary of State.

(2.) The commission may act by three of their number, and notwithstanding any vacancy in their number.

(3.) Any question arising at any meeting of the commission shall be decided by the majority of those voting on the question, and if the votes are equal the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

5. Power of Commission to make orders and regula- tions.] (1.) The Military Manœuvres Commission may make orders for determining what lands, roads, and sources of water are to be authorised lands, roads, and sources within the meaning of this Act.

(2.) Before any such order is made, a draft thereof shall be sent to the district council for each district wholly or partly within the specified limits, and be deposited by them for public inspection during at least two weeks at their office or some other suitable place fixed by them, and notice of the deposit, stating the mode of objecting to the order, shall be advertised for two successive weeks in at least two newspapers circulating generally within those limits.

(3.) The commission shall hold at least one public meeting to hear any objections to the draft order, and shall consider all objections made, and shall, if necessary, revise the draft order with reference thereto, and within a week of such meeting serve the revised draft on such district council.

(4.) The commission may also make regulations with respect to—

- (a) the protection and maintenance of animals by securing them in folds or farmyards, or otherwise; and
- (b) any matter which the commission may deem important for preventing damage to property and for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act.

(5.) Any person who, without reasonable cause, fails to comply with any such regulation shall not

be entitled to compensation for any damage caused to his property by reason of his default.

(6.) All orders and regulations made by the commission shall be published in such manner as may appear to the commission most suitable for giving notice thereof to the persons affected thereby.

6. Compensation for damage.] (1.) Where an Order in Council authorises the execution of military manœuvres, full compensation shall be made out of money to be provided by Parliament for any damage to person or property or inter- ference with rights or privileges, arising from putting in force any of the provisions of this Act, and whether or not occasioned by the acts or defaults of the authorised forces, including therein all expenses reasonably incurred in protecting person, property, rights, and privileges, and any damage by reason of excessive weight or extra- ordinary traffic caused to any highway for the repair of which any public body or any individual is responsible.

(2.) The Military Manœuvres Commission shall, with the concurrence of the Treasury, appoint a compensation officer or compensation officers to determine as speedily as possible any claim for compensation under this Act, and settle the amount payable.

(3.) The commission may make regulations with respect to procedure for making and deter- mining claims for compensation, for limiting the time within which claims must be made, and for regulating the mode in which compensation is to be paid.

(4.) If the amount of compensation is not settled by agreement between the compensation officer and the claimant, the difference between them shall be referred to arbitration, and for this purpose the service in manner directed by the regula- tions of a notice of claim for compensation shall be treated as a submission to arbitration within the meaning of the Arbitration Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. c. 44], and that Act shall apply accordingly.

7. Offences.] (1.) If, within the limits and during the period specified in an order authorising military manœuvres under this Act, any person—

- (a) wilfully and unlawfully obstructs or inter- feres with the execution of the manœuvres; or
- (b) without due authority enters or remains in any camp,

he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings, and he and any animal or vehicle under his charge may be removed by any constable, or by, or by order of, any com- missioned officer of the authorised forces.

(2.) If within the limits and during the period aforesaid any person—

- (a) without due authority moves any flag or other mark distinguishing, for the purposes of the manœuvres, any lands; or
 - (b) maliciously cuts or damages any telegraph wire laid down by or for the use of the authorised forces,
- he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

8. Application to Scotland.] In the application of this Act to Scotland—

- (1.) References to a county borough shall be construed as references to a royal burgh, parliamentary burgh, or burgh under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 [55 & 56 Vict. c. 55]. The expressions "council of district" or "district council" shall mean the district committee acting under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. c. 50], or the county council where no such district committee exists. The expression "petty sessions" and "petty sessional division or divisions" shall mean justice of peace court.
- (2.) Cases of compensation not settled by agree- ment shall be settled as questions of dis- puted compensation under sub-section ten of section twenty-five of the Local Govern- ment (Scotland) Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 58].

9. Application to Ireland.] In the application of this Act to Ireland—

- (1) persons, not more than three in number, appointed by the boards of guardians of any

poor law union, wholly or partly within the specified limits, shall be members of the Military Manœuvres Commission in lieu of the persons appointed by the county council;

- (2) subject as aforesaid, references to a county council shall be construed as references to a board of guardians, and references to the area under a county council as references to the poor law union, and references to county boroughs, parishes, and districts, or to their councils, shall not have effect;

- (3) references to the Arbitration Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. c. 49], shall be construed as refer- ences to the Common Law Procedure Amend- ment Act (Ireland), 1856 [19 & 20 Vict. c. 102], as amended by any subsequent enact- ment.

10. Short title.] This Act may be cited as the Military Manœuvres Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 44

[District Councils (Water Supply Facilities) Act, 1897.]

An Act for giving facilities for a Pure Water Supply in Rural Districts:
[6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. Lands may be charged by owners for water supply.]

Where any person who is a landowner within the meaning of the Improvement of Land Act, 1864 [27 & 28 Vict. c. 114] (in this Act referred to as the principal Act), contributes any money towards the expenses incurred by a district council for the purpose of supplying water to any lands of such landowner, whether together with other lands or not, the amount so contributed may, with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture given under this Act, be charged on the land of the landowner so supplied with water in the same manner, as nearly as may be, and with the like effect as in the case of a charge under the principal Act.

2. Charge to be in favour of district council.]

Where the landowner and the district council agree that the contribution shall be payable by half-yearly instalments, the charge under this Act may be granted in favour of the district council, to secure the payment to them of such contribution, and the sums payable in respect of the charge shall be in addition to any sums which may be payable for the water supply by way of water rate or water rent.

3. Time limit for charge.] A charge under this Act shall not be made for any term exceeding twenty-five years.

4. Sanctioning of charge by Board of Agriculture.]

When the supply of water to the lands of the landowner will be beneficial to persons residing or engaged in labour on such lands, the Board may, if they think fit, sanction the charge, although it may not be shown that the supply of the water will effect a direct yearly increase in the value of the lands or be productive of a yearly revenue to the owner of the lands exceeding the yearly amount proposed to be charged thereon.

5. Power of Board of Agriculture to enclose charge.]

Where the annual sum to be made payable under a charge proposed to be granted by virtue of this Act in respect of the supply of water to any house or houses does not exceed the amount payable at the date of the charge for such water supply by way of water rate or water rent, the Board of Agriculture may execute the charge upon such information as they think fit to require, and in such case the requirements of the principal Act with respect to matters and proceedings previous to the execution of a charge shall not apply.

6. Extent of Act.] This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

7. Short title.] This Act may be cited as the District Councils (Water Supply Facilities) Act, 1897, and shall be read with the Improvement of Land Act, 1864.

CHAPTER 45.

[*Archdeaconry of London (Additional Endowment) Act, 1897.*]

An Act to make further provision for the Endowment of the Archdeaconry of London.
[6th August 1897.]

Whereas by an order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the twenty-fifth day of January One thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and made in pursuance of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act, 1840 [3 & 4 Vict. c. 113], the Canonry of the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul in London, then held by the Venerable William Hale Hale, was (in certain events therein specified which have occurred) to be and the same became permanently annexed and united to the Archdeaconry of London:

And whereas by the said Order in Council it was directed that one-third part of all sums of money from time to time payable to the holder of the said canonry annexed to the Archdeaconry of London should be paid to the Archdeacon of Middlesex for the time being:

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the ninth day of August One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and made in pursuance of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act, 1868 [31 & 32 Vict. c. 114], it was ordered that the sum of eighteen thousand pounds per annum directed by the said Order to be paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul aforesaid should be divided into eighteen equal parts, and that such eighteen parts should, together with the net income accruing to the said Dean and Chapter from certain property therein described, be appropriated as follows, that is to say, two of such parts for the income of the Dean, one of such parts for the income of each of the four Canons, subject as regards the said Canonry annexed to the Archdeaconry of London to the provisions of the hereinbefore mentioned Order in Council of the twenty-fifth day of January One thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and the remaining twelve of such parts, together with the net income which might accrue to the Dean and Chapter from the said property, for the maintenance of the services of the said Church, the payment of all expenses and liabilities charged upon the corporate revenue of the said Dean and Chapter, and for the repairs of the said church as therein mentioned: And it was by the said Order provided that no portion of the said twelve parts or of the net income accruing to the Dean and Chapter from the said property should ever be appropriated to the personal use of any dean or canon of the said church:

And whereas it is desirable to make further provision for the endowment of the Archdeaconry of London:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Archdeaconry of London (Additional Endowment) Act, 1897.

2. *Augmentation of Archdeaconry of London.* The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul aforesaid may at any time after the passing of this Act, with the consent of the Bishop of London as visitor of the said Dean and Chapter, by a deed poll under the seals of the said Dean and Chapter and Bishop respectively, declare and direct that a yearly sum not exceeding three hundred and thirty-four pounds, part of the said twelve parts of the said annual sum of eighteen thousand pounds, shall from a date subsequent to the passing of this Act to be mentioned in the said deed poll be appropriated by the said Dean and Chapter to the augmentation of the Archdeaconry of London, and shall (subject as herein-after mentioned) be from time to time paid to the Archdeacon of London for the time being as part of his income, anything in the aforesaid Orders in Council to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. *Conditions as to payment.* (1.) The Archdeacon of London for the time being shall be

entitled to receive such annual sum as aforesaid during such periods only as he shall hold the said Archdeaconry with the Canonry thereto annexed, and shall not hold therewith any other cathedral preferment or any benefice.

(2.) During such periods as the Archdeacon of London for the time being shall not be entitled to receive the said annual sum, the same shall fall into, and be applicable as part of, the said twelve parts of the said annual sum of eighteen thousand pounds as if this Act had not been passed.

(3.) Provided that no part of the said annual sum shall belong or be payable to the Archdeacon of Middlesex, anything in the said Orders in Council to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 46.

[*Weights and Measures (Metric System) Act, 1897.*]

An Act to legalize the Use of Weights and Measures of the Metric System.

[6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Use of metric weights and measures in trade.* Notwithstanding anything in the Weights and Measures Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. c. 49], the use in trade of a weight or measure of the metric system shall be lawful, and nothing in section nineteen of that Act shall make void any contract, bargain, sale, or dealing, by reason only of its being made or had according to weights or measures of the metric system, and a person using or having in his possession a weight or measure of the metric system shall not by reason thereof be liable to any fine.

2. *Metric standards and equivalents.* (1.) The Board of Trade standards which may be made under section eight of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. c. 49], shall include metric standards derived from the iridio-platinum linear standard metre and iridio-platinum standard kilogram deposited with the Board of Trade and numbered 16 and 18 respectively.

(2.) It shall be lawful for the Queen by Order in Council to make a table of metric equivalents in substitution for the table in Part I. of the Third Schedule to the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, and, as from the date at which the Order in Council comes into operation, Part I. of the said schedule and sections eighteen and thirty-eight of the said Act shall be repealed.

3. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Weights and Measures (Metric System) Act, 1897, and may be cited with the Weights and Measures Acts, 1878 to 1893.

CHAPTER 47.

[*Volunteer Act, 1897.*]

An Act to declare the Effect of the Provisions of the Volunteer Act, 1863, with respect to Rules for Volunteer Corps.

[6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Explanation of 26 & 27 Vict. c. 65, ss. 24, 27.* For removing doubts it is hereby declared that the power under section twenty-four of the Volunteer Act, 1863, to make rules with respect to a volunteer corps, shall extend, and be deemed to have always extended, to rules for securing the efficiency of the members of the corps, and that a fine for the breach of any rule made under the aforesaid section shall be a sum of money recoverable on complaint to a court of summary jurisdiction.

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Volunteer Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 48.

[*Stipendiary Magistrates Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1897.*]

An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of Stipendiary Magistrates in Scotland.

[6th August 1897.]

CHAPTER 49.

[*Parish Councils Casual Vacancies (Scotland) Act, 1897.*]

An Act to make better provision for filling up Casual Vacancies in Parish Councils in Scotland.
[6th August 1897.]

CHAPTER 50.

[*Licensing Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1897.*]

An Act to amend the Licensing (Scotland) Acts, 1828 to 1887.
[6th August 1897.]

CHAPTER 51.

[*Public Works Loans Act, 1897.*]

An Act to grant Moneys for the purpose of certain Local Loans, and to amend the Law respecting the Local Loans Fund and Loans made thereout, and for other purposes relating to Local Loans.

[6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

Amendment of Acts.

1. *Reduction of interest on future local loans on the security of local rates.* (1.) The rates of interest at which loans may be made out of the Local Loans Fund on the security of local rates may be fixed by the Treasury from time to time, having regard to the duration of the loans, and shall be such rates not less than two and three quarters per cent. per annum as in the opinion of the Treasury are sufficient to enable such loans to be made without loss to the Local Loans Fund.

2. *Raising of money for local loans.* (1.) The provisions of the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 16], with respect to local loans stock shall, as respects any stock hereafter issued, be construed as if the rate of interest and period fixed by the Treasury were substituted therein respectively for the rate of three per cent. per annum, and the expiration of twenty-five years after the commencement of the Act.

(2.) Any money which can be raised by the issue of local loans stock may be borrowed from the National Debt Commissioners by a bond for such term and in such form as the Treasury direct, on the security of the charge created by this Act, and shall be paid to the local loans fund, and the nominal amount of local loans stock which can be created shall be reduced by the amount of the money so borrowed.

(3.) The principal and interest of all money secured by any such bond shall be charged on and paid out of the local loans fund, and if and as far as that is insufficient the Consolidated Fund, and all sums so paid out of the Consolidated Fund to meet any such deficiency shall be an advance to be repaid out of the Local Loans Fund, and if not so repaid shall be repaid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and the provisions of the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 16], respecting the income account of the Local Loans Fund shall apply as if the said interest were the dividends on local loans stock.

3. *Abolition of maximum of loan.* The limit imposed by section three of the Public Works Loans Act, 1879 [42 & 43 Vict. c. 77], on the amount which can be advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners under any one Act in any one year to one borrower shall be repealed.

4. *Abolition of restitution annuity under 50 & 51 Vict. c. 16, s. 11, and variation of provisions as to surplus income of Local Loans Fund.* (1.) After the thirtieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven the annuity of one hundred and thirty thousand pounds, payable out of the Local Loans Fund, under section eleven of the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887, to the National Debt Commissioners for the purpose of the Restitution Fund shall cease.

(2.) After the said day the income account of the Local Loans Fund shall be charged with such sum in respect of expenses in connection with local loans as the Treasury direct.

(3.) If it is shown by the income account of the

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Local Loans Fund for any financial year that the income is in excess of the expenditure, that excess shall be carried to a separate account to be applied as Parliament may direct, and until such application shall be invested either in advances for local loans or in the purchase of securities in which the National Debt Commissioners are authorised to invest money held by them on account of savings banks, and the annual income shall be invested in like manner, and accumulated.

5. *Substitution of interest for receiver's fees on arrears.*] Where any sum payable in respect of any loan made by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland since the twenty-eighth day of June One thousand eight hundred and ninety-two (whether such sum is payable for interest, or as an instalment of principal, or as a periodical payment of an annuity or rent-charge, or otherwise), is in arrear for more than thirty-one days next after the date at which the sum became due, there shall be payable to those Commissioners interest on the said sum at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the said date, and such interest shall be charged, payable, and recoverable in like manner as the said sum. Provided that such interest shall not be payable by any person other than the person liable for the same at the date at which it became due.

Provision of Money for and Remission of Loans.

6. *Provision of money for public works loans.*] (1.) For the purpose of local loans there may be issued by the National Debt Commissioners the following sums, namely—

- (a) for the purpose of loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of two million five hundred thousand pounds;
- (b) for the purpose of loans by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole one million pounds.
- (3.) The sums so issued shall be issued during a period ending on the day on which a further Act providing money for the purposes of those loans comes into operation, and in accordance with the provisions of the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 16].

7. *Certain debts not to be reckoned as assets of local loans fund.*] Whereas it is expedient that the principal of the several local loans specified in the

First Schedule to this Act should, to the extent specified in the last column of that schedule, not be reckoned as assets of the local loans fund established under the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887; therefore the principal of the said loans shall, to that extent, be written off from the assets of the local loans fund, and the provisions of section fifteen of the said Act as amended by this Act shall, so far as applicable, apply thereto.

8. *Composition with Aberbrothwick Harbour Trustees.*] Whereas on the twenty-fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven there was due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners from the Aberbrothwick Harbour Trustees, in respect of the loan mentioned in Part II. of the First Schedule to this Act, the amount of eighteen thousand six hundred and sixty-four pounds five shillings and tenpence principal and two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six pounds interest:

And whereas the annual income of the said trustees has for many years proved insufficient to pay the interest on their mortgage debts, and by the Aberbrothwick Harbour Finance Act, 1897 [60 & 61 Vict. c. x.], the trustees have been empowered to make arrangements for compounding their several mortgage debts; and in order to facilitate these arrangements, it is expedient that the Commissioners be authorised to compound the said debt as hereinafter mentioned:

Therefore the Commissioners may accept in discharge of the said principal debt and interest, the sum of fifteen thousand pounds, and a sum equal to the interest on the said principal debt from the 25th day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven until the date of payment of those two sums, and on the payment of those sums the balance of the said debt (including all claims for interest) shall be extinguished and be deemed a free grant by Parliament.

9. *Remission of loans to Clara and Banagher and Ballycastle Railway Companies, and Giant's Causeway Railway and Tramway Company.*] Whereas the property mortgaged as security for the loan mentioned in Part III. of the First Schedule to this Act, and the mortgages to the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland for securing the loans mentioned in Part IV. of the same Schedule, have been sold with the consent of the Treasury, and it is expedient that the principal sums outstanding on account of the said loans should be extinguished:

Therefore the said debts (including all claims for interest in respect thereof) shall be extinguished, and the amounts thereof shall be deemed free grants from Parliament.

10. *Extension of period of repayment of certain loans under 43 & 44 Vict. c. 8.*] Notwithstanding anything in the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1880, or any Act incorporated with that Act, money borrowed after the commencement of this Act under that Act or any amending enactment, for the purpose of repaying any outstanding part of any loan previously so borrowed, may be repaid within sixty years from the date of the first borrowing under that Act.

11. *Application of Act to loans under 55 & 56 Vict. c. 43; 60 & 61 Vict. c. 6; and 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60.*] The provisions of this Act with respect to loans on the security of a local rate shall extend

- (a) to loans under the Military Lands Acts, 1892 and 1897, on the security of land, and of a grant out of money provided by Parliament and
- (b) to loans under section six hundred and sixty-three of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, on the security of the Mercantile Marine Fund, or of the several dues, rates, fees, and payments to be carried to that fund, or of any part thereof.

Miscellaneous.

12. *Definitions, repeal, construction, and short title.*]

(1.) The expression "local rate" means any rate levied or assessed, the proceeds of which are applicable to public local purposes, and which is levied on a basis of a valuation of property, and includes any sum which, though obtained in the first instance by a precept, certificate, or other instrument requiring payment from some authority or officer, is or can be ultimately raised out of a rate as before defined.

(2.) The expression "security of a local rate" includes a security guaranteed by any such local rate.

(3.) This Act shall be deemed to be a special Act within the meaning of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 89].

(4.) The Acts specified in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent and from the date (if any) in the third column of that schedule mentioned.

(5.) This Act may be cited as the Public Works Loans Act, 1897.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

LOANS WRITTEN OFF.

PART I.

LOANS BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.

Name of Borrower.	Act authorising Advance.	Amount Advanced.	Amount Repaid.	Amount to be written off the Assets of the Local Loans Fund.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
John Ahern	The Landed Property Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1847 (10 Vict. c. 32)	150 0 0	86 17 0	63 3 0
Wm. Dalton	Do.	120 0 0	29 8 3	41 15 6
John McCarthy	Do.	60 0 0	6 2 1	53 17 11
Michael Nunan	Do.	200 0 0	70 14 0	129 6 0
Margaret Killion	Do.	145 0 0	41 15 11	41 19 7
D. D. O'Brien	Do.	250 0 0	38 2 2	211 17 1
Daniel Grace	Do.	100 0 0	33 4 8	12 2 0
Gore D'A. Cochrane	Do.	600 0 0	148 19 4	232 11 1
Sundry items	Do. (s. 15)	90 15 0	Nil	90 15 0
Patrick Cusack	The Drainage and Improvement of Lands Act (Ireland), 1863 (26 & 27 Vict. c. 88)	172 13 8	10 17 2	161 16 6
Patrick Cusack (senior)	Do.	92 14 4	9 0 8	83 13 8
Patrick Halligan	Do.	32 0 8	—	34 0 8
J. Doerly	Do.	73 11 7	2 9 8	71 1 11
Elias Thompson	Do.	158 16 7	15 9 5	113 7 2
Mrs. Fanny Beggs (now W. O. Roberts)	Do.	577 3 5	509 18 9	67 4 8
Matthew Flood	Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 46)	432 0 0	211 10 8	223 0 4
J. S. Clarke	Do.	1,800 0 0	755 8 0	1,044 12 0
John Kelly	Do.	366 0 0	199 19 1	166 0 11
Hanora Callaghan	Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 49, s. 19)	60 0 0	2 5 2	57 14 10
Jeremiah Mullane	Do.	50 0 0	2 7 2	47 12 10

Wm. Gelshtman	Do.	65 0 0	2 0 6	62 19 0
Peter Coleman	Do. (s. 31)	150 0 0	34 6 3	115 13 9
John Arthur	Do.	100 0 0	12 3 2	87 16 10
Thomas Doherty	Do.	56 0 0	6 14 11	49 5 1
Daniel Barry	Do.	100 0 0	43 1 0	56 19 0
Thomas Higgins	Do.	55 0 0	14 7 10	40 12 2
Thomas Fox	Do.	95 0 0	12 9 8	82 10 4
Patrick Costelloe	Do.	75 0 0	17 16 11	57 3 1
W. Flannery	Do.	100 0 0	14 3 6	85 16 6
J. Small	Do.	65 0 0	—	4 5 11
John Murphy	Do.	150 0 0	7 1 5	142 18 7
John Murphy	Do.	245 0 0	3 17 6	241 2 6
Benjamin Tynce	Do.	70 0 0	5 7 5	64 12 7
William Charleston	Do.	30 0 0	6 6 0	23 14 0
John Casey	Do.	60 0 0	1 2 2	58 17 10
John Kelly	Do.	50 0 0	8 14 3	41 5 9
P. and A. Cunningham	Do.	50 0 0	10 7 5	39 12 7
W. Hamilton	Do.	150 0 0	32 11 4	117 8 8
Michael Moley	Do.	54 0 0	6 5 3	47 14 0
L. Tracy	Do.	80 0 0	5 6 10	74 13 2
D. McClelland	Do.	100 0 0	6 6 10	93 13 2
			Total	4,611 18 2

PART II.

LOAN BY THE PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS.

Name of Borrower.	Act authorising Advance.	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid or to be repaid.	Amount to be written off the Assets of the Local Loans Fund and to be extinguished.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Aberbrothwick Harbour Trustees	57 Geo. 3, c. 34, and other Acts relating to local loans	20,000 0 0	16,335 14 2	3,664 5 10

PART III.

LOAN BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.

Name of Borrower.	Act authorising Advance.	Amount advanced.	Amount realised by Sale of Undertaking.	Amount to be written off the Assets of the Local Loans Fund and to be extinguished.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Clara and Banagher Railway Company	1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 33	30,000 0 0*	5,000 0 0	25,000 0 0

* Exclusive of a loan of £30,000, the repayment of which is guaranteed by the barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

PART IV.

LOANS BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND—continued.

Name of Borrower.	Act authorising Advance.	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid and realised by Sale of Mortgage.	Amount to be written off the Assets of the Local Loans Fund and to be extinguished.
		£	£	£
The Ballycastle Railway Company	1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 33	20,000	12,000	8,000
The Giant's Causeway, Portrush, and Bush Valley Railway and Tramway Company	1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 33	10,000	6,725	3,275

PART V.

LOANS BY THE FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND.

Loans to Fishermen under the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886 (49 & 50 Vict. c. 29).

District.	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid and realised by Sale of Boats.	Amount to be written off the Assets of the Local Loans Fund.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wick	400 0 0	263 16 5	136 3 7
Stornoway	392 0 0	290 8 6	101 11 6
			237 15 1

SECOND SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 36.	The Elementary Education Act, 1873.	In section ten the words "at the rate of three and a half per centum per annum."
38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.	The Public Health Act, 1875.	In section two hundred and forty-three, from "at the rate of three and a half" down to "less to the Exchequer."

38 & 39 Vict. c. 74.	The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, Amendment Act, 1875.	Section three, from "at the rate of three and a half" down to "loss to the Exchequer."
40 & 41 Vict. c. 27.	The Public Works Loans (Ireland) Act, 1877.	Section three from "at the rate of three and a half" down to "Exchequer."
41 & 42 Vict. c. 52.	The Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.	Section two hundred and forty-six, from "at the rate of three and a half" down to "loss to the Exchequer."
42 & 43 Vict. c. 77.	The Public Works Loans Act, 1879.	Section three.
49 & 50 Vict. c. 45.	The Public Works Loans Act, 1886.	Section ten.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 16.	National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887.	As from the thirtieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven— Section eleven, down to "Sinking Fund Act, 1875," namely, to the end of sub-section two. Section twelve, the words in sub-section three "in respect of the annual sum payable to the restitution fund, and" and sub-section four; And section fifteen, in sub-section one the words "to be made good by means of the Restitution Fund under this Act."
55 & 56 Vict. c. 31.	The Small Holdings Act, 1892.	Section nineteen, from "every loan by the public" down to "Exchequer," being sub-section three.
55 & 56 Vict. c. 61.	The Public Works Loans Act, 1892.	Section six.
56 & 57 Vict. c. 42.	Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.	Section five, from "and shall bear such rate" to the end of the section.

CHAPTER 52.

[Dangerous Performances Act, 1897.]

An Act to extend the Age under which the Employment of Young Persons in dangerous Performances is prohibited.

[6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Extension to young persons of 42 & 43 Vict. c. 34.* The Children's Dangerous Performances Act, 1879, shall apply in the case of any male young person under the age of sixteen years, and any female young person under the age of eighteen years, in like manner as it applies in the case of a child under the age of fourteen years.

2. *Restriction on prosecutions.* (1.) Except where an accident causing actual bodily harm occurs to any child or young person, no prosecution or other proceeding shall be instituted for an offence against the Children's Dangerous Performances Act, 1879, as amended by this Act, without the consent in writing of the chief officer of police of the police area in which the offence is committed.

(2.) For the purposes of this section the expression "chief officer of police,"—

(a) with respect to any place in England other than the City of London, has the meaning assigned to it by the Police Act, 1890 [53 & 54 Vict. c. 45];

(b) with respect to the City of London, means the Commissioners of City Police;

(c) with respect to Scotland, has the meaning assigned to it by the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890 [53 & 54 Vict. c. 67];

(d) with respect to Ireland, means in the police district of Dublin metropolis either of the Commissioners of Police for that district, and elsewhere the district inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

3. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Dangerous Performances Act, 1897, and the Children's Dangerous Performances Act, 1879, and this Act may be cited together as the Dangerous Performances Acts, 1879 and 1897.

CHAPTER 53.

[Congested Districts (Scotland) Act, 1897.]

An Act to provide for the administration of Sums available for the Improvement of Congested Districts in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

[6th August 1897.]

CHAPTER 54.

[Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1897.]

An Act to continue various Expiring Laws.

[6th August 1897.]

Whereas the Acts mentioned in Part I. of the Schedule to this Act are, in so far as they are in force and are temporary in their duration, limited to expire on the thirty-first day of Decem-

ber one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven:

And whereas the Act mentioned in Part II. of the Schedule to this Act is, to the extent aforesaid limited to expire on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight:

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the continuance as in this Act mentioned of those Acts, and of the enactments amending or affecting the same:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Continuance of Acts in Schedule.* (1.) The Acts mentioned in Part I. of the Schedule to this Act shall, to the extent specified in column three of that Schedule, be continued until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and shall then expire, unless further continued.

(2.) The Act mentioned in Part II. of the Schedule to this Act shall, to the extent specified in column three of that Schedule, be continued until the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and shall then expire, unless further continued.

(3.) Any unrepealed enactments amending or affecting the enactments continued by this Act shall, in so far as they are temporary in their duration, be continued in like manner, whether they are mentioned in the Schedule to this Act or not.

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1897.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

1. Session and Chapter.	2. Short Title.	3. How far continued.	4. Amending Acts.
(1.) 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 27	The Linen Manufactures (Ireland) Act, 1835.	The whole Act.	3 & 4 Vict. c. 91. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 68. 7 & 8 Vict. c. 47. 30 & 31 Vict. c. 60.
(2.) 3 & 4 Vict. c. 89.	The Poor Rate Exemption Act, 1840.	The whole Act.	—
(3.) 4 & 5 Vict. c. 30.	The Ordnance Survey Act, 1841.	The whole Act.	—
(4.) 10 & 11 Vict. c. 98.	The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Act, 1847.	As to the provisions continued by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 50.	—
(5.) 11 & 12 Vict. c. 32.	The County Cess (Ireland) Act, 1848.	The whole Act.	20 & 21 Vict. c. 7.
(6.) 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104.	The Episcopal and Capitular Estates Act, 1851.	The whole Act.	17 & 18 Vict. c. 116. 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94. 22 & 23 Vict. c. 46. 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 114, s. 10.
(7.) 17 & 18 Vict. c. 102.	The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854.	So much as is continued by the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883.	26 & 27 Vict. c. 29, s. 6. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 125. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 51.

(8.) 23 & 24 Vict. c. 19.	The Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1860.	The whole Act.	—
(9.) 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109.	The Salmon Fishery Act, 1861.	As to the appointment of inspectors, s. 31.	49 & 50 Vict. c. 39, s. 3. 55 & 56 Vict. c. 50.
(10.) 26 & 27 Vict. c. 105.	The Promissory Notes Act, 1863.	The whole Act.	45 & 36 Vict. c. 61.
(11.) 27 & 28 Vict. c. 20.	The Promissory Notes (Ireland) Act, 1864.	The whole Act.	—
(12.) 28 & 29 Vict. c. 46.	The Militia (Ballot Suspension) Act, 1865.	The whole Act.	45 & 46 Vict. c. 49
(13.) 28 & 29 Vict. c. 83.	The Locomotives Act, 1865.	The whole Act.	41 & 42 Vict. c. 58. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 77 (Part II.). 59 & 60 Vict. c. 36.
(14.) 29 & 30 Vict. c. 52.	The Prosecutions Expenses Act, 1866	The whole Act.	—
(15.) 31 & 32 Vict. c. 125.	The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.	So much as is continued by the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883.	42 & 43 Vict. c. 75. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 51.
(16.) 32 & 33 Vict. c. 21.	The Corrupt Practices Commission Ex- penses Act, 1869.	The whole Act.	34 & 35 Vict. c. 61.
(17.) 33 & 34 Vict. c. 112.	The Glebe Loan (Ireland) Act, 1870.	The whole Act.	34 & 35 Vict. c. 100. 41 Vict. c. 6.
(18.) 34 & 35 Vict. c. 87.	The Sunday Observation Prosecution Act, 1871.	The whole Act.	—
(19.) 35 & 36 Vict. c. 33.	The Ballot Act, 1872.	The whole Act.	45 & 46 Vict. c. 50 (Municipal Elections).
(20.) 38 & 39 Vict. c. 84.	The Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875.	The whole Act.	46 & 47 Vict. c. 51, s. 32 48 & 49 Vict. c. 62. 49 & 50 Vict. c. 57.
(21.) 39 & 40 Vict. c. 21.	The Jurors Qualification (Ireland) Act, 1876.	The whole Act.	57 & 58 Vict. c. 49.
(22.) 41 & 42 Vict. c. 41.	The Parliamentary Elections, Returning Officers Expenses (Scotland) Act, 1878.	The whole Act.	48 & 49 Vict. c. 62. 49 & 50 Vict. c. 58. 54 & 55 Vict. c. 49
(23.) 41 & 22 Vict. c. 72.	The Sale of Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), Act, 1878.	The whole Act.	—
(24.) 43 Vict. c. 18.	The Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Act, 1880	The whole Act.	46 & 47 Vict. c. 51.
(25.) 43 & 44 Vict. c. 42.	The Employers' Liability Act, 1880.	The whole Act.	—
(26.) 44 & 45 Vict. c. 5.	The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1881.	The whole Act.	49 & 50 Vict. c. 24. 50 & 51 Vict. c. 20.
(27.) 45 & 46 Vict. c. 59.	The Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882.	As to the powers of Her Majesty in Council and of the Scotch Education Department, s. 47.	—
(28.) 46 & 47 Vict. c. 51.	The Corrupt and Illegal Practices Preven- tion Act, 1883.	The whole Act	58 & 59 Vict. c. 40.
(29.) 47 & 48 Vict. c. 70.	The Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Ille- gal Practices) Act, 1884.	The whole Act.	56 & 57 Vict. c. 73.
(30.) 49 & 50 Vict. c. 29.	The Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886.	As to the powers of the Commissioners for the enlargement of holdings, s. 22.	50 & 51 Vict. c. 24. 51 & 52 Vict. c. 63. 54 & 55 Vict. c. 41.
(31.) 51 & 52 Vict. c. 55.	The Sand Grouse Protection Act, 1888.	The whole Act.	—
(32.) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 49.	The Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889.	As to the powers of the joint education committee and the suspension of the powers of the Charity Commissioners.	53 & 54 Vict. c. 60.
(33.) 58 & 59 Vict. c. 21.	The Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1895.	The whole Act.	—
(34.) 59 Vict. c. 1.	The Local Government (Elections) Act, 1896.	The whole Act.	—

PART II.

32 & 33 Vict. c. 50.	The Endowed Schools Act, 1869.	As to the powers of making schemes and as to the payment of the salaries of additional Charity Commissioners.	36 & 37 Vict. c. 87. 37 & 38 Vict. c. 87. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 40.
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CHAPTER 55.

[*Wicklow Harbour Advances Act, 1897.*]

An Act to make provision with respect to Advances for the benefit of Wicklow Harbour.
[6th August 1897.]

CHAPTER 56.

[*Metropolis Water Act, 1897.*]

An Act to amend the Law respecting the Metropolitan Water Companies.
[6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.

1. *Complaint may be made to Railway and Canal Commission.* (1.) Any water consumer or any local authority may complain to the Railway and Canal Commission that any of the metropolitan water companies has failed to perform some statutory duty of the company, and the Commission may hear and determine that complaint, and if satisfied of such failure order the company within the time limited by the order to fulfil the duty, and may, if they think fit, by any such order, impose any penalty for such failure which can be imposed under any Act, and enforce any such order in like manner as any other order of the Commission.

(2.) If at any time complaint as to the quantity or quality of the water supplied by any of the metropolitan water companies for domestic use is made to the Railway and Canal Commission, by any water consumer or local authority, the Commission may hear and determine such complaint, and if satisfied that the complaint is well founded, may order the company, within such reasonable time as is specified in the order, to remove the ground of such complaint, and may enforce such order in like manner as any other order of the Commission, and may award damages to the complainant.

(3.) All enactments relating to the Railway and Canal Commission (except section two of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 54], which restricts the power to award costs), shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to the Railway and Canal Commission for the purpose of their jurisdiction under this Act.

(4.) This Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any existing proceedings or remedy.

2. *Power of local authorities to aid water consumers.* A local authority may aid any water consumer in obtaining the determination of any question which appears to the local authority to be of interest to water consumers within the district of such local authority with respect to the rights, duties, and liabilities of any of the metropolitan water companies in reference to the quantity or quality of water supplied or the charges made by them. A local authority aiding any legal proceedings under this section may, if the court think fit, be made a party to the proceedings, and shall be liable for costs accordingly.

3. *Extension to whole water area, adaptation of Metropolis Water Acts.* The Metropolis Water Act, 1852 [15 & 16 Vict. c. 84], and the Metropolis Water Act, 1871 [34 & 35 Vict. c. 113], shall, as respects the metropolitan water companies, extend to the whole of the area within which any of the companies is for the time being authorised to supply water, and for the purpose of the said Acts as so extended reference to that area shall be substituted for references to "the metropolis" and "the limits of this Act," and as respects any area outside the administrative county of London a reference to the council of a county or county borough shall be substituted for a reference to the metropolitan authority, and so much of the said Acts or of any local Act as is inconsistent with such substitution shall be and is hereby repealed.

4. *Return of proceedings taken.* The Railway Commissioners shall include in their annual report a return of all proceedings taken before them under this Act.

5. *Definitions.* In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "metropolitan water companies" means the water companies specified in section

three of the Metropolis Water Act, 1871 [34 & 35 Vict. c. 113]—namely: the New River Company, the East London Waterworks Company, the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, the Company of Proprietors of the West Middlesex Waterworks, the Company of Proprietors of Lambeth Waterworks, the Governor and Company of Chelsea Waterworks, the Grand Junction Waterworks Company, and the Company of Proprietors of the Kent Waterworks:

The expression "water consumer" means any person who is supplied with water by any of the metropolitan water companies, or who pays or is liable to pay any money charged by any of those companies for or in respect of the supply of water, whether under the name of rent, rate, or otherwise, and includes any householder or owner or occupier of a house entitled to make a communication with the mains or pipes of any of those companies: Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect the terms of any agreement existing at the time of the passing of this Act between a water company and a water consumer as to the supply of water:

The expression "local authority" means the council of any county, borough, or district, the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of London, and any vestry, district board, or local board of health in the county of London.

6. *Short title and commencement.* (1.) This Act may be cited as the Metropolis Water Act, 1897.

(2.) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of September next after the passing thereof.

CHAPTER 57.

[*Infant Life Protection Act, 1897.*]

An Act to amend the Law for the better Protection of Infant Life.
[6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Infant Life Protection Act, 1897.

2. *Persons retaining or receiving for hire infants for the purpose of maintenance to give notice thereof.* (1.) Any person retaining or receiving for hire or reward in that behalf more than one infant under the age of five years for the purpose of nursing or maintaining such infants apart from their parents for a longer period than forty-eight hours, shall within the said forty-eight hours give notice thereof to the local authority.

(2.) Such notice shall truly state the name, age, and sex of such infants, the name of the person receiving the infants, and the dwelling within which such infants are being kept, and the name and address of the person or persons from whom the infants have been received.

(3.) If any such infant is removed from the care of the person who has received the infant for the purpose aforesaid, such person shall forthwith give to the local authority notice of the removal, and of the name and address of the person to whose care the infant has been transferred.

(4.) If any person who has retained or received any infant as aforesaid omits to give the said notices, or any of them, or knowingly or wilfully makes or causes or procures any other person to make any false statement in any such notice, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

3. *Appointment and powers of inspectors, &c.* (1.) It shall be the duty of every local authority to provide for the execution of this Act within its district, and for that purpose it shall from time to time make inquiry whether there are any persons residing therein who retain or receive infants for hire or reward within the provisions of the preceding section.

(2.) A local authority may, if it think fit, appoint male or female inspectors to enforce this Act, and, if any such persons retaining or receiving infants as aforesaid are found in its district, it shall either appoint such inspectors or arrange for the infants being visited by women nominated by the local authority and authorised by it in writing to enforce the provisions of this Act.

(3.) A local authority may also, if it think fit, appoint or authorise in writing other suitable persons

to execute the provisions of this Act, subject to such terms and conditions as may be stated in such appointment or authorisation.

(4.) Any local authority may combine with any other local authority for the purpose of executing the provisions of this Act, and for defraying the expenses of such execution.

(5.) Any inspector or other person duly appointed and authorised in writing by or on behalf of the local authority shall from time to time inspect any infants referred to in any notice given under this Act, and the premises in which they are retained or received, in order to satisfy himself as to the proper maintenance of such infants or to give any necessary advice or directions as to such maintenance.

(6.) If any person retaining or receiving such infants refuses to allow any such inspector or other person to inspect such infants or the premises in which they are retained or received he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(7.) If any such inspector or other person is refused admittance to any premises in contravention of this Act, or has reason to believe that any infants under the age of five years are being kept in any house or premises in contravention of this Act, he may apply to any stipendiary magistrate or to any two justices of the peace, who, on being satisfied, on information in writing made before him or them on oath, that there is reasonable ground for believing that an offence against this Act has been committed, may grant a warrant authorising such inspector or other person to enter the house or premises for the purpose of inspection or of ascertaining whether any offence against this Act has been committed, and if the occupier of the house or premises or other person obstruct any inspector or other person acting in pursuance of such warrant, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

4. *Local authority to fix number of infants which may be retained.* It shall be the duty of the local authority to fix the number of infants under the age of five years which may be retained or received in any dwelling in respect of which notice has been received under this Act, and any person retaining or receiving any infant in excess of the number so fixed, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

5. *Notice to be given to local authority by person receiving an infant for not more than £20 paid down.* Any person retaining or receiving an infant under the age of two years on consideration of a sum of money not exceeding twenty pounds paid down, and without any agreement for further payment, as value for the care and bringing up of the said infant until it is reclaimed or of an age to provide for itself, shall within forty-eight hours from the time of receiving such infant give notice of the fact to the local authority. If he does not give the notice required by this section, he shall be liable to forfeit the amount of any sum received by him in respect of such infant, or such less sum as the court having cognisance of the case shall deem just, and the court shall give directions as to the manner in which the sum forfeited shall be applied for the benefit of the infant, and shall, if necessary, cause the infant to be removed to a workhouse or place of safety, and the master of such workhouse shall receive such infant, which shall be maintained in the workhouse or place of safety until it can be otherwise lawfully disposed of.

6. *Notice of provisions of Act.* It shall be the duty of the local authority to give public notice of the provisions of this Act by the publication of an abstract thereof or otherwise as a Secretary of State may direct.

7. *Removal of infant improperly kept.* (1.) Should any infant, in respect of which notice is required to be given under this Act—

- (a) be kept in any house or premises which are so unfit or so overcrowded as to endanger its health; or
- (b) be retained or received by any person who, by reason of negligence, ignorance, or other cause, is so unfit to have its care and maintenance as to endanger its health;

any inspector or other person appointed for the purposes of this Act may apply to the local authority for an order in writing directing him to remove such infant to a workhouse or place of safety, until it can be restored to its relatives or guardians or be otherwise lawfully disposed of.

(2.) Any person refusing to comply with an order under this section upon the same being produced and read over to him, or obstructing the inspector or other authorised person in the execution thereof, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act, and the inspector may apply to any justice of the peace for an order directing the removal of the child, and such order may be enforced by any police constable.

(3.) The master of any workhouse shall receive into the workhouse any child brought there under such order, and such child shall be maintained in the workhouse until it can be otherwise disposed of.

(4.) No infant shall be retained or received for hire or reward by any person from whose care any infant has been removed under this section, or by any person convicted of any offence under the Prevention of Cruelty to and Protection of Children Acts, unless with the sanction in writing of the local authority; and any person retaining or receiving any infant contrary to this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

8. *Notice to coroner.*] In case of the death of any infant respecting whom notice is required under this Act, the person having the care of such infant shall, within twenty-four hours of such death, cause notice thereof to be given to the coroner of the district within which the body of such infant lies, and the coroner shall hold an inquest thereon, unless a certificate under the hand of a registered medical practitioner shall be produced to him, certifying that such registered medical practitioner has personally attended or examined such infant, and specifying the cause of its death, and the coroner shall be satisfied by such certificate that there is no ground for holding such inquest. If the person having the care of such infant shall neglect to give the notice in this section mentioned he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

9. *Penalties.*] Every person guilty of an offence under this Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, or to imprisonment for not more than six months, as a court of summary jurisdiction may award.

10. *Expenses.*] All expenses incurred by or on behalf of the local authority in and about the execution of this Act shall be defrayed out of the local rate.

11. *Prosecution of offences.*] Any offence under this Act may be prosecuted and any forfeiture recoverable before a court of summary jurisdiction in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts.

12. *Application of fines.*] Any moneys arising from penalties under this Act shall, notwithstanding any provision in any other Act, be paid to the local authority, and be applied to the purposes to which the local rate is applicable.

13. *Notice to local authority.*] Every notice by this Act required to be given to the local authority shall be in writing, and shall be sent by post as a registered letter to the clerk of the local authority, or to such other person as the local authority may appoint, or be delivered at the office of the local authority.

14. *Exemptions.*] The provisions of this Act shall not extend to the relatives or guardians of any infant by them retained or received as aforesaid, or to any person receiving any infant for the purpose of nursing or maintaining such infant under the provisions of any Act for the relief of the poor or of any order of the Local Government Board made under such Act; or to hospitals, convalescent homes, or institutions established for the protection and care of infants and conducted in good faith for religious or charitable purposes.

15. *Definitions.*] The terms "local rate," "local jurisdiction," and "local authority," mean in reference to the districts mentioned in the first column of the schedule to this Act, the rate, jurisdiction, and authority mentioned in the second, third, and fourth columns of the said schedule, and such schedule shall be deemed to be part of this Act. The term "place of safety" shall mean any suitable place, the occupier of which is willing temporarily to receive such infant. The term "relatives" shall mean and include the parents, grandparents, and uncles, and aunts, by consanguinity or affinity, of the infant retained or received as aforesaid, and in

the case of illegitimate infants the persons who would be so related if the infant were legitimate.

16. *Application to Scotland.*] This Act in its application to Scotland shall be subject to the following provisions: The Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for the Secretary of State; the Local Government Board for Scotland shall be substituted for the Local Government Board; the sheriff shall be substituted for a justice of the peace; the procurator fiscal shall be substituted for the coroner, and an inquiry by him into the cause of death for an inquest; the poorhouse shall be substituted for the workhouse; the inspector of poor shall be substituted for inspector; and the powers and duties which by section three hereof are conferred and imposed upon the inspector or other authorised person shall be conferred and imposed upon the inspector of poor.

17. *Application to Ireland.*] In the application of this Act to Ireland, the Chief Secretary shall be substituted for a Secretary of State, and the Local Government Board for Ireland shall be substituted for the Local Government Board.

18. *Repeal.*] The Infant Life Protection Act, 1872 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 38], shall be repealed from the date of the commencement of this Act.

19. *Commencement of Act.*] This Act shall commence on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Act.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

District.	Local Rate.	Local Jurisdiction	Local Authority.
County of London	Rate or fund applicable to the payment of the general expenses of the Council	Area of the County of London (except the City of London)	London County Council
City of London	Consolidated sewers rate	Area of the City of London and the liberties thereof	Common Council
Other places	Rate or fund applicable to the general expenses of the guardians	The poor law union	The board of guardians

SCOTLAND.

Parish	The poor rate	Area of parish	Parish council
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IRELAND.

In all places	The poor rate	The poor law union	The board of guardians
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CHAPTER 58.

[*Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1897.*]

An Act to give power to make Regulations with respect to Cotton Cloth Factories.

[6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Power to make Regulations.*] The Secretary of State may by order, subject to the conditions as to the making of an order under section six of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889 [53 & 54 Vict. c. 62], make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to such of the recommendations contained in the report, dated the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, of the committee appointed by the Secretary of State on the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, to inquire into the working of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, as he may

deem necessary for the protection of health in cotton cloth factories, and may thereby require any additional readings of the thermometers, and make any consequential alterations in the schedules to that Act, and the regulations when made shall have effect as if embodied in that Act.

2. *Short title and construction.*] This Act may be cited as the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1897, and shall be read as part of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, and that Act and this Act may be cited collectively as the Cotton Cloth Factories Acts, 1889 and 1897.

CHAPTER 59.

[*Merchant Shipping Act, 1897.*]

An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, with respect to the Power of Detention for undermanning. [6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Extension of powers of detention for unsafety in undermanning.*] (1) Section four hundred and fifty-nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 60] (which gives power to detain unsafe ships) shall apply in the case of undermanning, and accordingly that section shall be construed as if the words "or by reason of undermanning" were inserted therein after the word "machinery," and as if the words "or for ascertaining the sufficiency of her crew" were inserted after the word "surveyed," and as if the words "or the manning of the ship" were inserted therein after the words "reloading of cargo," and the powers exercisable under or for the purposes of that section shall include power to muster the crew.

(2) Section four hundred and sixty-two of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (which relates to foreign ships), shall also apply in the case of undermanning, and accordingly that section shall be construed as if the words "or by reason of undermanning" were inserted therein after the words "improper loading."

2. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 60.

[*Chaff-Cutting Machines (Accidents) Act, 1897.*]

An Act for the Prevention of Accidents by Chaff-Cutting Machines.

[6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Feeding mouth to have fittings to secure safety.*] The feeding mouth or box of every chaff-cutting machine which is worked by any motive power other than manual labour shall, so far as is reasonably practicable and consistent with the due and efficient working of the machine, be of such construction or fitted with such apparatus or contrivance as to prevent the hand or arm of the person feeding the machine from being drawn between the rollers or the knives.

2. *Fly-wheel and knives to be securely fenced.*] The fly-wheel and knives of every chaff-cutting machine which is worked by any motive power other than manual labour, shall, so far as is reasonably practicable and consistent with the due and efficient working of the machine, be kept sufficiently and securely fenced at all times during the working thereof.

3. *Penalty for offences.*] If any person permits to be worked any chaff-cutting machine belonging to him, or used for his service or benefit, which does not comply with the requirements of this Act, or if any foreman or other person in charge of any chaff-cutting machine, which does not comply with the requirements of this Act, works it or permits it to be worked, or if any person, during the working of any chaff-cutting machine, unnecessarily and without due cause removes any guard or thing provided in compliance with the requirements of this Act,

Every person so offending on any day shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

4. *In prosecutions, owner of machine to prove he has*

taken proper precautions.] If in the prosecution of any person to whom the chaff-cutting machine belongs, or for whose service or benefit it is used, it is shown that the machine did not during the working thereof comply with the requirements of this Act, such person shall be deemed to have permitted the same unless he satisfy the court that he took all reasonable precautions to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Act.

5. *Defendant and husband or wife to be competent witnesses.* Every person charged with an offence under this Act before any court of criminal jurisdiction, and the husband or wife of the person so charged, shall be competent but not compellable witnesses on every hearing at every stage of such charge.

6. *Constable may enter premises for inspecting machine.* Any constable acting upon the instruction of an officer of police not below the grade of inspector may at any time enter on any premises on which he has reasonable cause to believe that a chaff-cutting machine which does not comply with the requirements of this Act is being worked, for the purpose of inspecting such machine.

7. *Commencement of Act.* This Act shall not come into operation until the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

8. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Chaff-Cutting Machines (Accidents) Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 61.

[*Merchant Shipping (Exemption from Pilotage) Act, 1897.*]

An Act to remove certain Exemptions from Compulsory Pilotage. [6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Abolition of exemptions from compulsory pilotage under 6 Geo. 4, c. 125, s. 59.* As from the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, section six hundred and three of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, so far as it continues the exemptions granted by section fifty-nine of the Act passed in the sixth year of King George the Fourth, chapter one hundred and twenty-five, and extended by the Order in Council of the eighteenth of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the said Order in Council shall cease to operate in the case of vessels on voyages between any port in Sweden or Norway and the port of London.

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Exemption from Pilotage) Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 62.

[*Education (Scotland) Act, 1897.*]

An Act to amend the provisions of Section Sixty-seven of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872, in regard to the additional grant to School Boards, and to provide out of the Exchequer an aid grant for Voluntary Schools in Scotland, and for the Exemption from Rates of those Schools. [6th August 1897.]

CHAPTER 63.

[*Foreign Prison-made Goods Act, 1897.*]

An Act to prohibit the Importation of Foreign Prison-made Goods. [6th August 1897.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Prohibition of importation of foreign prison-made goods.* There shall be added to the table of prohibitions and restrictions contained in section forty-two of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 [39 & 40 Vict. c. 36], the following, that is to say: Goods proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs by evidence tendered to them to have been made or produced wholly or in part in any foreign prison, gaol, house of correction, or penitentiary, except goods in transit or not imported for the purposes of trade, or of a description not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Foreign Prison-made Goods Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 64.

[*Constabulary (Ireland) Act, 1897.*]

An Act to amend Sections Four and Eight of the Constabulary (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1865. [6th August 1897.]

CHAPTER 65.

[*Land Transfer Act, 1897.*]

An Act to establish a Real Representative, and to amend the Land Transfer Act, 1875. [6th August 1897.]

Whereas it is expedient to establish a real representative, and to amend the Land Transfer Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 87], in this Act referred to as "the principal Act":

Be it therefore enacted, &c.

PART I.

Establishment of a Real Representative.

1. *Devolution of legal interest in real estate on death.* (1.) Where real estate is vested in any person without a right in any other person to take by survivorship it shall, on his death, notwithstanding any testamentary disposition, devolve to and become vested in his personal representatives or representative from time to time as if it were a chattel real vesting in them or him.

(2.) This section shall apply to any real estate over which a person executes by will a general power of appointment, as if it were real estate vested in him.

(3.) Probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate.

(4.) The expression "real estate," in this part of this Act, shall not be deemed to include land of copyhold tenure or customary freehold in any case in which an admission or any act by the lord of the manor is necessary to perfect the title of a purchaser from the customary tenant.

(5.) This section applies only in cases of death after the commencement of this Act.

2. *Provisions as to administration.* (1.) Subject to the powers, rights, duties, and liabilities hereinafter mentioned, the personal representatives of a deceased person shall hold the real estate as trustees for the persons by law beneficially entitled thereto, and those persons shall have the same power of requiring a transfer of real estate as persons beneficially entitled to personal estate have of requiring a transfer of such personal estate.

(2.) All enactments and rules of law relating to the effect of probate or letters of administration as respects chattels real, and as respects the dealing with chattels real before probate or administration, and as respects the payment of costs of administration and other matters in relation to the administration of personal estate, and the powers, rights, duties, and liabilities of personal representatives in respect of personal estate, shall apply to real estate so far as the same are applicable, as if that real estate were a chattel real vesting in them or him, save that it shall not be lawful for some or one only of several joint personal representatives, without the authority of the court, to sell or transfer real estate.

(3.) In the administration of the assets of a person dying after the commencement of this Act, his real estate shall be administered in the same manner, subject to the same liabilities for debt, costs, and expenses, and with the same incidents, as if it were personal estate; provided that nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the order in which real and personal assets respectively are now applicable in or towards the payment of funeral and testamentary expenses, debts, or legacies, or the liability of real estate to be charged with the payment of legacies.

(4.) Where a person dies possessed of real estate, the court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in his real estate, and his heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin, and provision shall be made by rules of court for adapting the procedure and practice in the grant of letters of administration to the case of real estate.

3. *Provision for transfer to heir or devise.* (1.) At any time after the death of the owner of any land, his personal representatives may assent to any devise contained in his will, or may convey the land to any person entitled thereto as heir, devisee, or otherwise, and may make the assent or conveyance, either subject to a charge for the payment of any money which the personal representatives are liable to pay, or without any such charge; and on such assent or conveyance, subject to a charge for all moneys (if any) which the personal representatives are liable to pay, all liabilities of the personal representatives in respect of the land shall cease, except as to any acts done or contracts entered into by them before such assent or conveyance.

(2.) At any time after the expiration of one year from the death of the owner of any land, if his personal representatives have failed on the request of the person entitled to the land to convey the land to that person, the court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of that person, and after notice to the personal representatives, order that the conveyance be made, or, in the case of registered land, that the person so entitled be registered as proprietor of the land, either solely or jointly with the personal representatives.

(3.) Where the personal representatives of a deceased person are registered as proprietors of land on his death, a fee shall not be chargeable on any transfer of the land by them unless the transfer is for valuable consideration.

(4.) The production of an assent in the prescribed form by the personal representatives of a deceased proprietor of registered land shall authorize the registrar to register the person named in the assent as proprietor of the land.

4. *Appropriation of land in satisfaction of legacy or share in estate.* (1.) The personal representatives of a deceased person may, in the absence of any express provision to the contrary contained in the will of such deceased person, with the consent of the person entitled to any legacy given by the deceased person or to a share in his residuary estate, or, if the person entitled is a lunatic or an infant, with the consent of his committee, trustee, or guardian, appropriate any part of the residuary estate of the deceased in or towards satisfaction of that legacy or share, and may for that purpose value in accordance with the prescribed provisions the whole or any part of the property of the deceased person in such manner as they think fit. Provided that before any such appropriation is effectual, notice of such intended appropriation shall be given to all persons interested in the residuary estate, any of whom may thereupon within the prescribed time apply to the court, and such valuation and appropriation shall be conclusive save as otherwise directed by the court.

(2.) Where any property is so appropriated a conveyance thereof by the personal representatives to the person to whom it is appropriated shall not, by reason only that the property so conveyed is accepted by the person to whom it is conveyed in or towards the satisfaction of a legacy or a share in residuary estate, be liable to any higher stamp duty than that payable on a transfer of personal property for a like purpose.

(3.) In the case of registered land, the production of the prescribed evidence of an appropriation under this section shall authorize the registrar to register the person to whom the property is appropriated as proprietor of the land.

5. *Liability for duty.* Nothing in this part of this Act shall affect any duty payable in respect of real estate or impose on real estate any other duty than is now payable in respect thereof.

PART II.

Amendment of the Land Transfer Act, 1875.

6. *Settled land.* (1.) Settled land may (at the option of the tenant for life) be registered either in the name of the tenant for life, or, where there are trustees with powers of sale, in the names of those trustees, or, where there is an overriding power of appointment of the fee simple, in the names of the persons in whom that power is vested.

(2.) There shall also be entered on the register such restrictions or inhibitions as may be prescribed, or may be expedient, for the protection of

the rights of the persons beneficially interested in the land.

(3) Where land already registered is assured to the uses of a settlement, the instrument of transfer may be in a specially prescribed form, which shall operate as a conveyance to the uses of the settlement, and it shall be the duty of the trustees of the settlement (if any) to concur in the instrument, and to apply for the entry on the register of the proper restrictions and inhibitions under this section. If there are no such trustees, the registrar shall inquire into the terms of the settlement, and shall enter on the register such restrictions or inhibitions as may be prescribed, or as appear to him to be in accordance with this section.

(4) On the death of a tenant for life, registered as proprietor of settled land, it shall be the duty of the trustees of the settlement (if any) to apply for the registration of his successor or successors, with such restrictions or inhibitions (if any) as may be in accordance with this section. If the trustees neglect to apply or if there are no such trustees, the registrar shall proceed under the forty-first section of the principal Act in such manner as may be prescribed.

(5) Where a settlement is created by the will of, or otherwise arises in consequence of the death of, a sole registered proprietor of land or of an undivided share in land, it shall be the duty of his personal representatives to apply for the registration of the person entitled to be registered as proprietor, and for the entry on the register of proper restrictions or inhibitions in accordance with this section.

(6) The settlement, or an abstract or copy thereof, may be filed in the registry for reference in the prescribed manner, but such filing shall not affect a purchaser or mortgagee for value from the registered proprietor with notice of its provisions, or entitle him to call for production of the settlement, or for any information or evidence as to its contents.

(7) The registered proprietor of settled land and all other necessary parties (if any) shall, on the request, and at the expense, of any person entitled to an estate, interest, or charge conveyed or created for securing money actually raised at the date of such request, charge the land in the prescribed manner with the payment of the money so raised.

(8) Subject to the maintenance of the right of the registered proprietor to deal by registered disposition, or by way of mortgage by deposit, with any land whereof he is registered as proprietor, the estates, rights, and interests of the persons for the time being entitled under any settlement comprising the land shall be unaffected by the registration of that proprietor.

(9) A person in a fiduciary position may apply for, or concur in, or assent to, any registration authorized by this section, and, if he is a registered proprietor, may execute an instrument of transfer or charge in the prescribed form in favour of any person whose registration is so authorized.

(10) In this section the expressions "tenant for life," "settled land," "settlement," and "trustees of the settlement," have the same meaning as in the Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1890.

7. *Right to indemnity in certain cases* (1) Where any error or omission is made in the register, or where any entry in the register is made or procured by or in pursuance of fraud or mistake, and the error, omission, or entry is not capable of rectification under the principal Act [38 & 39 Vict. c. 87], any person suffering loss thereby shall be entitled to be indemnified in the manner in this Act provided.

(2) Provided that where a registered disposition would if unregistered be absolutely void, or where the effect of such error, omission, or entry, would be to deprive a person of land of which he is in possession, or in receipt of the rents and profits, the registrar shall be rectified and the person suffering loss by the rectification shall be entitled to the indemnity.

(3) A person shall not be entitled to indemnity for any loss where he has caused or substantially contributed to the loss by his act, neglect, or default, and the omission to register a sufficient caution, notice, inhibition, or other restriction to protect a mortgage by deposit or other equitable

interest, or any estate or interest created under section forty-nine of the principal Act, shall be deemed neglect within the meaning of this subsection.

(4) Where the register is rectified under the principal Act by reason of fraud or mistake which has occurred in a registered disposition for valuable consideration, and which the grantee was not aware of and could not by the exercise of reasonable care have discovered, the person suffering loss by the rectification shall likewise be entitled to indemnity under this section.

(5) The registrar may, if the applicant desires it, and subject to an appeal to the court, determine whether a right to indemnity has arisen under this section, and, if so, award indemnity. In the event of an appeal to the court, the applicant shall not be required to pay any costs except his own, even if unsuccessful, unless the court shall consider that the appeal is unreasonable.

(6) Where indemnity is paid for a loss, the registrar, on behalf of the Crown, shall be entitled to recover the amount paid from any person who has caused or substantially contributed to the loss by his act, neglect, or default.

(7) A claim for indemnity under this section shall be deemed a simple contract debt, and for the purposes of the Limitation Act, 1623 [31 Jac. 1, c. 16], the cause of action shall be deemed to arise at the time when the claimant knows, or but for his own default might know, of the existence of his claim. This section shall apply to the Crown in like manner as it applies to a private person.

8. *Land certificates, office copies of registered leases, and certificates of charge.* (1) So long as a land certificate, office copy of a registered lease, or certificate of charge, is outstanding, it shall be produced to the registrar on every entry in the register of a disposition by the registered proprietor of the land or charge to which it relates, and on every registered transmission or rectification of the register, and a note of every such entry, transmission, or rectification shall be officially endorsed on the certificate or office copy, and the registrar shall have the same powers of compelling the production of certificates and office copies as are conferred on him by sections one hundred and nine and one hundred and ten of the principal Act as to the production of maps, surveys, books, and other documents.

(2) Where a land certificate or office copy of a registered lease has been issued, the vendor shall deliver it to the purchaser on completion of the purchase, or, if only a part of the land comprised in the certificate or office copy is sold, he shall, at his own expense, produce, or procure the production of, the certificate or office copy in accordance with this section for the completion of the purchaser's registration. Where the certificate or office copy has been lost or destroyed, the vendor shall pay the costs of the proceedings required to enable the registrar to proceed without it.

(3) A new land certificate, office copy of a registered lease or certificate of charge, shall not be granted by the registrar in place of a former certificate, or office copy, which has been lost or destroyed, unless the applicant has filed with the registrar a statutory declaration and such other evidence, if any, as the registrar may think necessary, stating the fact and circumstances of the loss or destruction of the former certificate or office copy, nor until at least one advertisement of the application in the London Gazette and three advertisements in a London daily morning newspaper shall have been published at intervals of not less than seven days, and three advertisements in a local newspaper circulating in the district in which the land is situate, and such indemnity (if any) given as the registrar shall think fit.

(4) Where a transfer of land is made by the registered proprietor of a charge, in exercise of the power of sale conferred by the charge, it may be registered, and a new land certificate may be issued to the purchaser, without production of the land certificate, but the certificate of charge (if any) must be produced or accounted for in accordance with this section. Subject to any stipulation to the contrary the proprietor of a registered charge shall not be entitled to have custody of the Land Certificate, or to require a Land Certificate to be applied for:

(i.) On the first registration of freehold or leasehold land, and on the registration of a charge, a land certificate, office copy of the registered lease, or certificate of charge, as the case may be, shall be prepared, and shall either be delivered to the registered proprietor or deposited in the registry as the said proprietor may prefer;

(ii.) If so deposited in the registry it shall be officially endorsed from time to time, as in this section provided, with notes of all subsequent entries in the register affecting the land or charge to which it relates;

(iii.) The registered proprietor may at any time apply for the delivery of the certificate or office copy to himself or to such person as he may direct, and may at any time again deposit it in the land registry;

(iv.) The preparation, issue, endorsement, and deposit in the registry of the certificate or office copy shall be effected without cost to the proprietor.

The registered proprietor of any freehold or leasehold land or of a charge may, subject to any registered estates, charges, or rights, create a lien on the land or charge by deposit of the land certificate or office copy of registered lease, or certificate of charge; and such lien shall, subject as aforesaid, be equivalent to a lien created by the deposit of title deeds or of a mortgage deed of unregistered land by an owner entitled in fee simple or for the term or interest created by the lease for his own benefit, or by a mortgagee beneficially entitled to the mortgage.

9. *Transfers and charges.* (1) The provisions of section eight of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 41], shall apply, so far as applicable thereto, to transfers of registered land as though such transfers were made by deed, and a transfer of land made by the proprietor of a registered charge with power of sale shall operate as a conveyance in possession exercise of the power of sale conferred by the said Act.

(2) The provisions of sections nineteen, twenty, twenty-one (except sub-sections one and four), twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four of the same Act, shall similarly apply to registered charges.

(3) Every registered proprietor of land may in the prescribed manner charge it with an annuity or other periodical payment, and the provisions of the principal Act and this Act with regard to charges shall apply to any such charge. Every registered proprietor of land may charge it, in favour of a building society under the Building Societies Act, by means of a mortgage made in pursuance of or consistent with the rules of that society, and the mortgage shall be deemed a charge made in the prescribed manner, and shall be registered accordingly.

(4) Nothing contained in any charge shall (i.) take away from the registered proprietor thereof the power of transferring it by registered disposition or of requiring the cessation thereof to be noted on the register, or (ii.) affect any registered dealing with land or a charge in respect of which the charge is not expressly registered or protected, in accordance with the principal Act and this Act.

(5) The registrar may, on the application, or with the consent, of the registered proprietor of the land, and of the proprietors of all registered charges (if any) of equal or inferior priority, alter the terms of a charge.

(6) Where a person on whom the right to be registered as proprietor of land or of a charge has devolved by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the registered proprietor, or has been conferred by an instrument of transfer or charge, in accordance with the principal Act and this Act, desires to transfer or charge the land or to deal with the charge before he is himself registered as proprietor, he may do so in the prescribed manner, and subject to the prescribed conditions. Subject to the provisions of the principal Act with regard to registered dealings for valuable consideration, a transfer or charge so made shall have the same effect as if the person making it were registered as proprietor.

10. *Penalty for unqualified persons drawing instruments.* Every person who (not being a barrister or a duly certificated solicitor, notary public, con-

veyancer, special pleader, or draftsman in equity) either directly or indirectly, for or in expectation of any fee, gain, or reward, draws or prepares any instrument of transfer or charge, or an application to register restrictive conditions, or to alter or discharge, or alter the priority of a registered charge, or any other prescribed instrument, shall incur a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, which shall be recoverable before a court of summary jurisdiction in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts.

Provided that this section shall not extend to—

- (a) any public officer drawing or preparing instruments and applications in the course of his duty; or
- (b) any person employed merely to engross any instrument or application.

11. *As to statute of 32 Hen. 8, s. 9.* Section two of the statute of the thirty-second year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, chapter nine, which prohibits sales and other dispositions of land of which the grantor or his predecessor in title has not been in possession for one whole year previously to the disposition being made, is hereby repealed.

12. *As to title by possession.* A title to registered land adverse to or in derogation of the title of the registered proprietor shall not be acquired by any length of possession, and the registered proprietor may at any time make an entry or bring an action to recover possession of the land accordingly. Provided that where a person would, but for the provisions of the principal Act or of this section, have obtained a title by possession to registered land, he may apply for an order for rectification of the register under section ninety-five of the principal Act, and on such application the court may, subject to any estates or rights acquired by registration for valuable consideration in pursuance of the principal Act or this Act, order the register to be rectified accordingly. And provided also, that this section shall not prejudice, as against any person registered as first proprietor of land with a possessory title only, any adverse claim in respect of length of possession of any other person who was in possession of such land at the time when the registration of such first proprietor took place.

13. *As to succession and estate duty.* (1.) On every application to register land with an absolute title, or to register a transmission of land, the registrar shall inquire as to Succession Duty and Estate Duty.

(2.) If, on such application, it appears that there is, or is capable of arising, any such liability to Succession Duty or Estate Duty as would affect the purchaser from the person to be registered as proprietor if the land were unregistered, the registrar shall enter notice of the liability on the register in the prescribed manner.

(3.) Succession Duty and Estate Duty shall not—

- (a) unless so noted on the register; or
- (b) unless in the case of a possessory title the liability to the duty was, at the date of the original registration of the land, subsisting or capable of arising; or
- (c) unless in the case of a qualified title the liability to the duty was included in the exceptions made on such original registration of the land;

affect a bona fide registered purchaser for full consideration in money or money's worth, although he may have received extraneous notice of the liability in respect thereof.

14. *Repeal in part of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 87, s. 83.* (1.) So much of section eighty-three of the principal Act as prohibits the registration of undivided shares, and limits the number of co-proprietors, and relates to the description, boundaries, and extent, and alteration of the description of registered land is repealed.

(2.) Registered land shall be described in the prescribed manner by means of the ordnance map, together with such further verbal particulars (if any) as the applicant for registration may desire, and the registrar, or the court, if the applicant prefers, may approve, regard being had to ready identification of parcels, correct description of boundaries, and, as far as may be, uniformity of practice.

15. *Provisions as to land held by incumbents of*

benefices. (1.) Where the incumbent of a benefice and his successors are the registered proprietors of land—

(1.) No disposition thereof shall be registered unless a certificate in the prescribed form shall be obtained—

- (a) in case of sales under the Parsonages Act, 1838 [1 & 2 Vict. c. 23], or the Church Building Act, 1839 [2 & 3 Vict. c. 49], or any Acts amending or extending the same respectively, from Queen Anne's Bounty; or
- (b) in case of sales under the Glebe Lands Act, 1838 [51 & 52 Vict. c. 20], or any Acts amending or extending the same, from the Board of Agriculture; or
- (c) in all other cases, from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

(2.) No lien shall be created by deposit of the land certificate, and an inhibition shall be placed on the register and on the land certificate accordingly.

The production of a certificate from any of the above-mentioned bodies shall be a sufficient authority to the registrar to register the disposition in question, and it shall be the duty of the proper body to grant such certificate in all cases in which the facts admit thereof.

(2.) On the registration of the incumbent of a benefice and his successors as the proprietors of registered land, if it shall be certified by Queen Anne's Bounty, or shall otherwise appear, that such land was originally purchased by Queen Anne's Bounty or was otherwise appropriated or annexed by or with the consent or the concurrence of Queen's Anne's Bounty to the benefice for the augmentation thereof, the registrar shall enter a note to that effect on the register.

(3.) Where the incumbent of a benefice is entitled to indemnity under the provisions of this Act, the money shall be paid to Queen Anne's Bounty and appropriated by them to the benefice.

(4.) The term "benefice" in this section shall comprehend all rectories with cure of souls, vicarages, perpetual curacies, donatives, endowed public chapels, and parochial chapelries, and chapelries or districts belonging, or reputed to belong, or annexed, or reputed to be annexed, to any church or chapel.

16. *Provisions as to vendor and purchaser on sales.*

(1.) A purchaser of registered land shall not require any evidence of title, except—

- (i) the evidence to be obtained from an inspection of the register or of a certified copy of, or extract from, the register;
- (ii) a statutory declaration as to the existence or otherwise of matters which are declared by section eighteen of the principal Act [38 & 39 Vict. c. 87] and by this Act not to be incumbrances;
- (iii) if the proprietor of the land is registered with an absolute title, and there are incumbrances entered on the register as subsisting at the first registration of the land, either evidence of the title to those incumbrances, or evidence of their discharge from the register;
- (iv) where the proprietor of the land is registered with a qualified title, the same evidence as above provided in the case of absolute title, and such evidence as to any estate, right, or interest excluded from the effect of the registration as a purchaser would be entitled to if the land were unregistered;
- (v) if the land is registered with a possessory title, such evidence of the title subsisting or capable of arising at the first registration of the land as the purchaser would be entitled to if the land were unregistered.

(2.) Where the vendor of registered land is not himself registered as proprietor of the land or of a charge giving a power of sale over the land, he shall, at the request of the purchaser and at his own expense, and notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary, either procure the registration of himself as proprietor of the land or of the charge, as the case may be, or procure a transfer from the registered proprietor to the purchaser.

(3.) In the absence of special stipulation, a vendor of land registered with an absolute title shall not be required to enter into any covenant for title, and a vendor of land registered with a

possessory or qualified title shall only be required to covenant against estates and interests excluded from the effect of registration, and the implied covenants under section seven of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 41], shall be construed accordingly.

17. *Power to remove land from the register.* (1.) The registered proprietor of land not situated in a district where the registration of title is compulsory, may, with the consent of the other persons (if any) for the time being appearing by the register to be interested therein, and on delivering up the land certificate or office copy of the registered lease and certificates of charge (if any), remove the land from the register.

(2.) After land is removed from the register no further entries shall be made respecting it, and inspection of the entries therein may be made and office copies of the entries therein may be issued, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed.

(3.) If the land so removed from the register is situate within the jurisdiction of the Middlesex or Yorkshire registries named in section one hundred and twenty-seven of the principal Act [38 & 39 Vict. c. 87], it shall again be subject to such jurisdiction as from the date of the removal.

18. *Minor amendments in Schedule I.* The principal Act shall be further amended in regard to its minor details in the manner set forth in the First Schedule hereto.

19. *Registration of small holdings.* (1.) Where a county council apply in pursuance of section ten of the Small Holdings Act, 1892 [55 & 56 Vict. c. 31], for registration as proprietors of land they may be registered as proprietors of that land, with any such title as is authorised by the principal Act.

(2.) Where a county council, after having been so registered, transfer any such land to a purchaser of a small holding, the purchaser shall be registered as proprietor of the land with an absolute title, subject only to such incumbrances as may be created under the Small Holdings Act, 1892, and in any such case the remedy of any person claiming by title paramount to the county council in respect either of title or incumbrances shall be in damages only, and such damages shall be recoverable against the county council.

PART III.

Compulsory Registration and Insurance Fund.

20. *Power to require registration of title on sale.*

(1.) Her Majesty the Queen may, by Order in Council declare, as respects any county or part of a county mentioned or defined in the Order, that, on and after a day specified in the Order, registration of title to land is to be compulsory on sale, and thereupon a person shall not, under any conveyance on sale executed on or after the day so specified, acquire the legal estate in any freehold land in that county, or part of a county, unless or until he is registered as proprietor of the land.

(2.) In this section the expression "conveyance on sale" means an instrument executed on sale by virtue whereof there is conferred or completed a title under which an application for registration as first proprietor of land may be made under the principal Act [38 & 39 Vict. c. 87].

(3.) The title with which a proprietor of freehold land is registered in pursuance of this section shall be not less than a possessory title; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person from being registered with any other title if the registrar is satisfied of his title.

(4.) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to revoke or vary any Order made under this section.

(5.) In the case of every Order proposed to be made under this section, notice shall, six months before the Order is made, be given to the council of the county to which such Order is proposed to be applied. A draft of the proposed Order, together with the name of at least one place within or conveniently near to the county where a district registry office will be established, shall accompany the notice, and shall also be published in the Gazette.

(6.) If within three months after receipt of the draft the county council, at a meeting specially called for the purpose, at which two-thirds of the whole number of the members shall be present, resolve, and communicate to the Privy Council

their resolution, that in their opinion compulsory registration of title would not be desirable in their county, the Order shall not be made.

(7.) The first Order made under this section shall not affect more than one county.

(8.) Except as to a county or part of a county which shall have signified through the county council of such county, pursuant to a resolution of such council passed at a meeting at which two-thirds of the whole number of the members shall be present, its desire that registration of title shall be compulsorily applied to it, no further Order shall be made under this section, and in any case no further Order shall be made under this section until the expiration of three years from the making of the first Order. Provided that in the case of an Order made under this sub-section the provisions of sub-section (6) shall not apply.

(9.) Every Order of Council made under this section shall, within thirty days from the date thereof, if Parliament be then sitting, or within twenty days from the commencement of the next session, if Parliament be not sitting, be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament, and if within forty days of any Order being so laid an address in either House disapproving of such Order be carried such Order shall be void and of no effect.

(10.) Any Order made under this section shall be made with due regard to the utilization (if practicable) of any land registry existing in the county to which compulsory registration is proposed to be applied or in any adjoining county.

(11.) For the purposes of this section the word county shall have the same meaning as in the Local Government Act, 1888 [51 & 52 Vict. c. 41], and shall include a county borough; and the word county council shall include the council of such borough.

(12.) (i.) In the event of any portion of a county or part of a county as regards which an Order has been made under this section being included in another county or in a county borough as regards which no Order has been made under this section, such Order shall cease to be in force within such included portion of the county.

(ii.) In the event of any portion of a county or part of a county as regards which no order has been made under this section being included in another county or in a county borough as regards which an Order has been made under this section, such Order shall apply to such included portion of the county.

21. Insurance fund for providing indemnity.] (1.) For the purpose of providing indemnity payable under this Act, there shall be established an insurance fund to be raised by setting apart at the end of each financial year such portion of the receipts from fees taken in the land registry as the Lord Chancellor and the Treasury shall by order determine.

(2.) The insurance fund shall be invested in such names and manner as the Treasury from time to time direct.

(3.) If the insurance fund is at any time insufficient to pay indemnity for any loss chargeable thereon, the deficiency shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, or the growing produce thereof; but any sum so paid out of the Consolidated Fund, or the growing produce thereof, shall be repaid out of the money subsequently standing to the credit of the insurance fund.

(4.) Accounts of the fund shall be kept, and be audited as public accounts, in accordance with such regulations as the Treasury from time to time make.

PART IV.

Miscellaneous.

22. Rules and fee orders.] (1.) Regulations may

be made by the Lord Chancellor, under section one hundred and six of the principal Act, altering or adding to the official styles of the registrar and other officers of the registry, for the purposes of this Act.

(2.) General rules under section one hundred and eleven of the principal Act shall be made by the Lord Chancellor with the advice and assistance of the registrar, a judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court to be chosen by the judges of that division, and three other persons, one to be chosen by the General Council of the Bar, one by the Board of Agriculture, and one by the Council of the Incorporated Law Society.

(3.) Orders under section one hundred and twelve and one hundred and twenty-two of the principal Act shall be made by the Lord Chancellor with the advice and assistance of the same persons, and with the concurrence of the Treasury.

(4.) The fee orders relating and incidental to registration of title shall be arranged from time to time so as to produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses (including the annual contribution to the insurance fund) incidental to the working of the principal Act [38 & 39 Vict. c. 87], and this Act, and no more.

(5.) Subject to any alterations that may be made in accordance with sections one hundred and twelve and one hundred and twenty-two of the principal Act and this section, the fees to be charged in districts where registration of title is compulsory shall, as regards the matters mentioned in the Second Schedule hereto, be as therein set forth.

(6.) Provision may be made by general rules, under section one hundred and eleven of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, for carrying this Act into effect, and in particular for the following purposes:

(a.) For carrying out the provisions of this Act with respect to compulsory registration;

(b.) For adapting to the registration of proprietors of leasehold land the provisions of the principal Act, as to absolute and possessory titles, and as to land certificates;

(c.) For adapting to sub-mortgages and to incumbrances prior to registration the provisions of the principal Act with regard to charges;

(d.) For the conduct of official searches against cautions, inhibitions, and such matters of a like nature as may be prescribed, and for enabling the registered proprietor to apply for such searches by telegraph, and for returning the replies in like manner to him or to such other person as he may direct;

(e.) For enabling cautions to be entered against the registration of possessory and qualified titles as qualified or absolute;

(f.) For enabling a mortgagee by deposit to give notice to the registrar by registered letter or otherwise of the deposit with him of the land certificate, office copy of the registered lease, or certificate of charge. Provided that the fee for the entry of any such notice shall not exceed one shilling;

(g.) For applying to the grant of leases and dealings with leasehold land the provisions of this Act with respect to compulsory registration;

(h.) For allowing the insertion, inserting in the register, and in land certificates, of the price paid or value declared on first registrations, transfers, and transmissions of land; and

(i.) For regulating any such matters as are authorised by this Act to be prescribed.

(7.) Provided that nothing in the rules under the said section shall extend to allow the inspec-

tion of any entry in the register, except by or under the authority of some person interested in the land or charge to which the entry refers.

(8.) Provision may be made by general orders under section one hundred and eighteen of the principal Act for modifying the provisions of that Act with respect to the formation and constitution of district registries, and for providing the mode in which district registrars are to be remunerated; but nothing in any such order shall effect the provisions as to qualification contained in section one hundred and nineteen of the principal Act.

23. Provision for the Yorkshire registries of deeds.] (1.) At any time after the passing of this Act, and subject to the provisions of section twenty of this Act, the Lord Chancellor may enter into an agreement with the county council of any of the three ridings of Yorkshire for the transfer of the business of the local deed registry established in that riding to the office of land registry.

(2.) The agreement shall be drawn up in accordance with the principles of sections one, three, and four of the Land Registry (Middlesex Deeds) Act, 1891 [54 & 55 Vict. c. 64], which provided for the transfer of the Middlesex registry of deeds to the land registry, and shall, after approval by the Treasury, take effect accordingly.

(3.) The whole of the property, assets, and liabilities of the county council, in relation to the local registry, shall be included in the transfer, and shall be taken over by the State at a price to be specified in or ascertained under the terms of the agreement, but no sum shall be payable for compensation in respect of any future loss of fees consequent upon such transfer.

(4.) Unless and until an agreement as aforesaid is concluded the county council may from time to time, at intervals of five years, in the event of their suffering loss, owing to the business of the local registry being diminished by reason of the principal Act and this Act, apply to the Treasury for compensation, and the Treasury shall award such compensation accordingly.

(5.) The compensation shall be made by the payment of a capital sum to the county fund to be determined in case of dispute by arbitration in the usual way on the basis of the receipts and expenditure in respect of the local registry during the three years previous to the claim being made, and that the county fund shall not be placed in a worse financial position by the operation of the Act.

(6.) All payments under this section shall be made out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

24. Interpretation.] (1.) All hereditaments, corporeal and incorporeal, shall be deemed land within the meaning of the principal Act and this Act, except that nothing in this Act shall render compulsory the registration of the title to an incorporeal hereditament, or to mines or minerals apart from the surface, or to a lease having less than forty years to run or two lives yet to fall in, or to an undivided share in land, or to freeholds intermixed and indistinguishable from lands of other tenure, or to corporeal hereditaments parcel of a manor, and included in a sale of the manor as such.

(2.) In this Act the expression "personal representative" means an executor or administrator.

25. Commencement of Act.] This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

26. Short title and construction.] This Act may be cited as the Land Transfer Act, 1897, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act, and that Act and this Act may be cited together as the Land Transfer Acts, 1875 and 1897.

SCHEDULES.
THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

[Section 18.]

MINOR AMENDMENTS OF THE PRINCIPAL ACT.

The sections of the principal Act mentioned in the first column of this Schedule are repealed or amended to the extent and in the manner set forth in the third column.

1. Section in Principal Act.	2. Subject Matter.	3. Extent of Repeal or Nature of Amendment.
2	Only land of freehold tenure to be registered.	If, at any time, land is found to have been registered with absolute or qualified title contrary to the provisions of this section, the registration shall not be annulled, but shall be deemed an error not capable of rectification under the principal Act, and any person suffering loss thereby shall be indemnified accordingly.
11	Registration of leasehold land.	A sub-lease shall, and a term created for mortgage purposes shall not, be deemed a lease within the meaning of this section.
18	Various rights and liabilities not to be incumbrances.	This section shall include estate duty, liability to repair the chancel of any church, liability in respect of embankments, sea and river walls, and drainage rights, customary rights, public rights, and profits à prendre, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, rights acquired or in course of being acquired under the Limitation Acts.
18 (4) (5)	Rights to and in respect of mines and minerals not to be incumbrances.	These sub-sections shall apply only to rights created previously to the registration of the land or the commencement of this Act.
18, last paragraph.	Power for registrar to note on the register the existence of liabilities mentioned in the section.	The power conferred on the registrar shall be exercised in all cases where the abstract of title on first registration or on registration as qualified or absolute discloses the existence of any such liabilities as are mentioned in sub-sections (4) and (5). Where an easement is registered as an incumbrance, the dominant and servient tenements shall be defined, if practicable and required by the parties. Notice of a power of re-entry and of a right of reverter may be entered on the register under this paragraph.
19 and 28, second paragraph.	Discharge of incumbrances created prior to the registration of the land, and of registered charges.	These sections shall apply to part discharges.
21	No acquisition of title by adverse possession.	Repealed.
22	Creation of charges - - -	Charges created under this section are subject to the provisions of the principal Act in respect of qualified or possessory titles.
30-33 and 35-38	Effect of transfers of freehold and leasehold land.	In the absence of anything to the contrary in the register, or in the transfer, or (in the case of leasehold land) in the lease, the word "land" in these sections includes the mines and minerals if parcel thereof.
40	Transfer of charges - - -	A registered transferee for value of a charge, and his successors in title, shall not be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the original charge itself, of which the transferee was not aware when it was transferred to him.
43	Transmission on bankruptcy -	This section shall not apply until it is certified in the prescribed manner by the court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy that the land or charge is part of the property of the bankrupt divisible amongst his creditors. The official receiver shall be entitled to be registered pending the appointment of a trustee.
44, 45, 83 (4)	As to married women - - -	These sections shall not apply to the case of any woman married on or after 1st January 1883, or to any property to which a married woman is entitled for her separate use.
49	General powers of disposition over land.	This section includes power to sever the mines and minerals from the surface.
50	Notice of leases - - -	The words "made subsequently to the last transfer of the land on the register" are repealed.
58	Registration of restrictions -	The words "for his own sake, or at the request of some person beneficially interested in such land" are repealed, and the section shall apply to charges as well as to land.
66	Notices to the Board of Trade and others on registration of foreshore.	This section shall not apply to registration with a possessory title.
72	Title deeds to be marked with notice of registration.	In the case of registration with a possessory title, the registrar may act on such reasonable evidence as may be prescribed as to the sufficiency of the documents produced, and as to dispensing with their production in special circumstances.
78	Loss or destruction of land certificate.	Repealed.
81	Effect of deposit of land certificate.	Repealed.
82, first paragraph.	Registration of advowsons and other incorporeal hereditaments.	The words "enjoyed in gross" are repealed.
83 (1)	Notices of trusts - - -	Repealed, and the following sub-section substituted:—Neither the registrar nor any person dealing with registered land or a charge shall be affected with notice of a trust, expressed, implied, or constructive; and references to trusts shall, as far as possible, be excluded from the register.
83 (2)	Undivided shares and joint proprietors.	Repealed.
83 (3)	Entry of no survivorship of joint proprietors.	The words "with their consent" are repealed, and the following words and further provision are added to this sub-section:—"or of the registrar, after inquiry into title, subject to an appeal to the court. "Subject to general rules, wherever registered land or a charge is to be entered in the names of two or more joint proprietors, the registrar shall make such entry under this sub-section as may be prescribed, unless it is shown to his satisfaction that the joint proprietors are entitled for their own benefit."

83 (5 and 6)	Description boundaries and extent of registered land.	Repealed.
84	Annexation of conditions to land.	Conditions may be annexed to land at any time, and the section shall apply to any restrictive condition capable of affecting assigns by way of notice.
126	Transfer of titles from the 1862 register.	The words "nevertheless it shall not be obligatory on any person interested in an estate registered under the said Land Registry Act, 1862, to cause such estate to be registered under this Act" are repealed.
127	Registered land to be exempt from Middlesex and Yorkshire registries.	The section shall not apply to estates and interests excepted from the effect of registration under a possessory or qualified title, or to an unregistered reversion on a registered leasehold title, or to dealings with incumbrances created prior to the registration of the land.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

[Section 22.]

The following fees shall be paid in districts where registration of title is compulsory, and shall include all necessary surveying, mapping, and scrivener, and the preparation, issue, endorsement or deposit, as the case may be, of a land certificate, office copy, registered lease, or certificate of charge; discharges of incumbrances, the registration of any necessary cautions, inhibitions or restrictions, the filing of auxiliary documents (if any), and all other necessary costs of and incidental to the completion of each registration or transaction, whether under one or under several titles.

For possessory registration, and for transfers, charges, and transfers of charges for valuable consideration :—

Value.	Fees.
Not exceeding £1,000	1s. 6d. for every £25 or part of £25.
Exceeding £1,000 and not exceeding £3,000	£3 for the first £1,000, and 1s. for every £25 or part of £25 over £1,000.
Exceeding £3,000 and not exceeding £10,000	£7 for the first £3,000, and 1s. for every £50 or part of £50 over £3,000.
Exceeding £10,000	£14 for the first £10,000, and 1s. for every £100 or part of £100 up to a maximum of £25 for £32,000.

For transmissions and transfers not for value, notices of leases, and rectification of the register, and land :—

One quarter of the above fees, according to the capital value of the interest dealt with, with a minimum of 1s. and a maximum of £5.

No fees to be charged for inspection of the register.

CHAPTER 66.

[*Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland)*
(No. 2) Act, 1897.]

An Act to amend the Judicature (Ireland) Acts, 1877 to 1888; and to provide for the union and consolidation of the Court of Bankruptcy

in Ireland with the Supreme Court; and for other purposes connected therewith.

[6th August 1897.]

CHAPTER 67.

[*Appropriation Act*, 1897.]

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated

Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. [6th August 1897.]

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NOTE.—The capital letters placed after the chapter have the following signification:—E., that the Act relates to England (and Wales, if it so extend); S., to Scotland exclusively; I., to Ireland exclusively; E. & I., to England and Ireland; E. & S., to England and Scotland; U.K., to Great Britain and Ireland (and Colonies, if it so extend); Ind., to India specially; C., to the Colonies specially, or any of them.

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